

Vol - 6**Hind Islamic History****1-Muslim Kingdom in Hind*****Khilafat-e-Rashida Period******Khilafat-e-Banu Umaiya Period******Khilafat-e-Banu Abbas Period*****2-Moghal Kingdom in Hind**

HIND-ISLAMIC HISTORY

1-Muslim Kingdom in Hind

1st. Ancient Civilization:- Starts from Babul/Babylon & Nenva.

2nd. Ancient Civilization:- Starts from Egypt & Hind/India.

Hind/Indian Civilization

The history of this civilization is very old and very little is known about it.

The people in the start were uncivilized and illiterate, but gradually they developed some qualities & knowledge, such as **Waidanat/Medical treatment, Philosophy, Astronomy & Palmistry.**

Muslims arrived in **Hind** and gave them knowledge & correct belief, such as

Unity of God, Equality of human rights, nice behavior & Literacy. Also prevented them from **Killing of daughters, Burning to death of widows, but rather getting them married.**

A kingdom was established and fighting of local rulers was finished.

Learning was made common due to which great religious, literary & scientific scholars came out.

In the beginning of Islamic era few famous scholars came out from Sindh-Hind.

Islamic History of Hind

Khilafat-e-Rashida Period

Umar Farooq RA. Period

15H-Usman bin Abul Aas RA-Ruler of Bahrain & Oman sent his brother **Mugheera** to **Deebal**. He fought and came victorious.

Usman Ghani RA. Period

Abdullah bin Amir RA. Governor of Iraq sent **Hakeem bin Jibila** to the border of **Hind** to collect information about **Hind**. He came back and reported that "In **Hind** water is little, dates are of cheap quality, looters are brave, if the army is less, will be destroyed and if more, will die with hunger. **Usman RA** did not sent any army.

Ali RA. Period

39H-Harris bin Murra Abdi entered from **Frontier** and arrested thousands of fighters.

42H-He advanced to **Qiqan/Qallat**, where he and his people were killed in the fight except few.

Khilafat Banu Umayya Period

Ameer Muavia RA. Period

44H-Mohallab bin Abi Safra attacked on **Bana & Alahwar** the city located between Multan & Kabul. **Mohllab** killed 18 **Turks** and defeated them.

-Abdullah bin Amir-Governor Iraq made **Abdullah bin Sawar-Governor of Sindh**. He attacked on **Qayqan** and returned victorious with lot of booties. He presented Qayqani horses to **Ameer Moavia RA**. He reattacked on **Qayqan** but was killed by **Turkish army**.

-Ziyad bin Abu Sufyan made **Sanan bin Salma, Ruler of Sindh**. He was a god fearing person. He captured **Makran** and developed a big city. He settled there and established Islamic rules.

Then **Ziyad** made **Rashid bin Umar, Governor of Sindh**. He came to **Makran** and captured **Qayqan**. Then he attacked on **Mayad tribe** the pirates of **Sindh**, where he was killed. **Sanan bin Salma** tookover the command. He was made the **Governor of Sindh** for two years.

-Abbad bin Ziyad attacked via **Sajistan** and captured **Rozbar, Seestan, Qandhar**.

-Then Ziyad made **Munzir bin Jarood, Governor of Hind border**. He captured **Buqan, Qayqan & Qusdar** and died in **Qusdar**.

-Ubaidullah bin Ziyad made **Ibne Qari, Ruler of Hind border**. He captured **Sindh** after severe fights.

Abdul Malik bin Marwan Period

Hajjaj-Governor of Iraq made Saeed bin Aslam, Governor of Hind border. Then he made Muja-aa bin Saar, Governor. He captured Qandabeel and died after a year in Makran.

Then Mohammed bin Haroon was made Governor.

Victory of Sindh:-

Some arab traders died in **Sirandeeep** island. The kind king of Sirandeeep returned their family to Iraq by ship with valuable gifts for **Waleed bin Abdul Malik**. On the way at **Deebal** the police of Raja Dahir looted the goods and arrested the women & children. One woman cried out "**Oh Hajjaj help us.**" This news reached Hajjaj.

Hajjaj sent **Abdullah Aslami** with 6,000 army but he was defeated and martyred. Then he sent **Budayl bin Bijilly**. He fell down from the horse and martyred.

Waleed bin Abdul Malik Period

Victories by Mohammed bin Qasim:-

Third time **Hajjaj** sent his very young nephew **Mohammed bin Qasim** of only 17 years age with 6,000 army and made him the **Governor of Sindh**.

Mohammed bin Qasim came to Makran prepared his army and advanced towards **Sindh**.

Letter of Hajjaj to Mohammed bin Qasim:-

Wherever you camp dig trenches all around. Most of the night spend in worshipping.

Install the catapult named Urus, aiming towards the temple-----

93H-He captured Qanzpur (Panjgur). Then Armabeel(Arman Bela).

94H-Sieged Deebal city, stoned with the great catapult captured the city. Constructed a Jama masjid and settled 4,000 muslims. Captured the cities on way.

95H-Crossed river Sindh fought fiercely with Raja Dahir. Raja Dahir was killed in the battlefield. He advanced victorious defeated the queen in Darawarh. Then he defeated Jai Singh s/o Raja Dahir.

95H-Captured Sadandri, the people became muslim. Captured Ror and constructed a Jama masjid.

96H-Captured Sika crossed river Biyas and captured Multan.

The gold obtained from Multan was dumped in a room of size 30'x24'. Therefore Multan was called the "Mine of gold" by Arabs.

The total booty obtained from Sindh valued 12,000,000 Dirham.

In Multan he heard the news of death of Hajjaj.

96H-He advanced towards Keeraj, captured the cities on way and defeated Raja Dohar of Keeraj and killed him.

Waleed died and kindled the light of Islam in Sindh by Mohammed bin Qasim.

Hajjaj advices to Mohammed bin Qasim were remarkable, which was full of piety, to obey & establish complete Islamic rules. Due to which Islam spread in Hind and people loved Mohammed bin Qasim.

In one of his letter he writes to Mohammed bin Qasim:- Never be reluctant in offering 5 times salat. Be humble and weep in front of Allah while you are in Takbeer, Qirat, Qyam & Quood, Ruku & Sojud. Always remain busy in reciting Quran. Make zikr of Allah and ask help from Allah. If you will depend on the mercy of Allah, you will be surely successful. All your actions in establishing the government should be in accordance of Islamic laws. Always fulfill your promises and take care of the rights of general public.

Sulaiman bin Abdul Malik Period

Sulaiman made Yazeed bin Abi Kabsha, Governor of Sindh. He arrested Mohammed bin Qasim. People of Hind wept on the arrest of Mohammed bin Qasim. Saleh-Governor of Iraq killed Mohammed bin Qasim because Hajjaj killed his brother Adam who was a khariji.

Umar bin Abdul Azeez Period

99H-Umar nominated Amar bin Muslim Bahili Ameer of Sindh and sent messages to the leaders of the tribes inviting them to **Islam**. Most of the wise leaders accepted **Islam**, amongst them was the son of Raja Dahir, Jai Singh.

Hisham bin Abdul Malik Period

107H-Junaid bin Abdur Rehman was made Ameer of Hind. He captured Marwar, Gujrat and reached till the border of Kashmir.

111H-Junaid was made Governor of Khurasan and Tameem bin Zayd was nominated Governor of Hind. He was an unsuccessful ruler and died earlier.

Hakam bin Awana Kalbi was made Governor. He developed a fort type city named Mahfuza and maintained peace in the territory. Then he captured some more territories and developed a new city Mansura and made the capital of Islamic State.

121H-Hakam was killed in a battle. **Amar bin Mohammed bin Qasim was made Governor of Hind**. He killed Marwan bin Yazeed bin Mohallab in a fight and crushed the riot. He maintained peace in the territory.

Waleed bin Yazeed Period

125H-Yazeed bin Erar became Governor of Hind. He was the last governor of Amvi Period.

Marwan bin Mohammed period

130H-Mansur bin Jamhur Kalbi killed Yazeed bin Erar and formed his independent kingdom.

Khilafat Banu Abbas Period

Saffah Period

134H-Musa bin Kaab Tamimi attacked with 12,000 army defeated Mansur. Mansur fled away in the desert where he died with thirst. Musa nominated his son Ainyia and returned to Iraq.

Ainyia was unsuccessful in controlling the Arab tribal riots.

Mansur Period

142H-Umar bin Hafs was sent as Ruler. Ainyia revolted. Umar arrested him and was sent to Khalifa, but on the way he was killed. In this period Shiyyi & Khariji preachers came in Sindh. Umar supported Shiyyi. Khariji returned back but shiyyi continued preaching. Abdullah al Ashtar bin Nafs Zakiya started preaching shiyaism.

151H-Khalifa Mansur came to know about Abdullah al Ashtar so he ordered for his arrest. Another supporter in the name of Ashtar was sent to the capital where he was assassinated.

Khalifa Mansur sent Umar as Ruler of Africa and sent Hisham bin Amar Salbi as Ruler of Sindh and ordered for the arrest of Ashtar, but he also supported him. His brother Safih bin Amar Salbi attacked and killed Ashtar.

Hisham captured Bahruch, Multan & Qandhar and returned back to Iraq where he died.

157H-Mobad bin Khalil Tamimi was made Ruler. He died in 159H.

159H-Ruh bin Hatim was made Ruler. He was called back same year.

160H-Bustam bin Umar was made Ruler. He was also called back.

161H-Ruh was again sent to Sindh, but soon he was called back.

161H-Nasar bin Mohammed was sent as Ruler. He was also called back.

161H-Mohammed bin Sulaiman was sent as Ruler. He went back.

161H-Nasar was again sent to Sindh. He was again called back.

161H-Zahar bin Abbas was sent. He was also called back.

161H-Nasar came third time and he remained till 164H and died.

164H-Lais bin Zareef slave of Mehdi came with the army and crushed the riots.

Haroon Rasheed Period

170H-Salim Younusi was sent as Ruler of Sindh. He ruled for 4 years.

174H-Ishaq bin Sulaiman Hashmi came, he died same year.

175H-Yousuf bin Ishaq became the Ruler.

176H-Taifur bin Abdullah came. Riots again started.

177H-Jabir Ashas Tae came. He was unsuccessful.

178H-Saeed bin Sulaim came.

179H-Eisa bin Jafar came. He was also unsuccessful.

180H-Abdur Rehman came. He was also unsuccessful.

181H-Ayub bin Jafar came. He was also unsuccessful.

184H-Daud bin Yazeed Mohallabi came. He crushed the arab tribal riots and ruled successfully for 20 years and died in 205H.

Mamoonur Rasheed Period

205H-Basheer s/o Daud was made the Ruler on condition to pay tax. After some years he stopped paying tax.

211H-Mamoon sent **Hajib bin Saleh** but he was defeated by **Basheer**.

213H-Anan bin Ubad Salbi came and arrested **Basheer** and took him to **Baghdad**.

214H-Moosa bin Yahya bin Khalid Barmaki came and ruled upto 218H.

Motasim bin Haroon Period

218H-Imran bin Moosa came.

Wasiq billah Period

227H-Eitakh Turkish became ruler.

Motawakal Period

232H-Haroon bin Abi Khalid became ruler. **Umar bin Abdul Aziz Habari** killed **Ibne Khalid** and became ruler. **Khalifa** awarded him the Rulership. The arab tribes started fight. The **Hindu Raja's** took benefit and captured most of the territories. Now two muslim rulership was formed one in **Mansura** and the other in **Multan**.

Following Arab tribes settled in Sindh:-

-Banu Bana in Multan.

-Hebari Qureishi in Mansura.

-Banu Saeef in Bhakar Alwar.

-Banu Tameem, Abbasi, Siddiqi, Farooqi, Usmani, Ashari, Banu Asad, Banu Utba, Sadaat etc. Due to inter marriage and combined living the arab tradition changed into **Sindhi** tradition and the names also distorted.

240H-Umar bin Abdul Aziz Hebari of Qureish formed independent government and became the **Ruler of Sindh**. He ruled for 30 years and died.

270H-Abdullah his son became the ruler.

279H-When Fatimi kingdom was formed in **Egypt**, **Mehdi** sent his first preacher **Hasheem** brother of **Preacher Abul Qasim bin Farrukh** came to **Sindh** for preaching shiyaism.

363H-Haleem bin Shaban of Fatimi kingdom came with big army and captured **Multan**.

370H-Sumra tribe of Sindh accepted **Ismaeeli** religion.

401H-Sultan Mahmood Ghaznavi captured **Multan** and ended the **Ismaeeli** kingdom in **Multan**.

401H-Sumra tribe captured **Mansura** from **Hebari** tribe.

419H-Sultan Mahmood Ghaznavi captured **Mansura** and ended **Ismaeeli** kingdom.

419H-Fatimi Imam of Egypt gave the title of **Shaikh** to **Sumra** tribe.

421H-Sultan Mahmood died. Since then **Sumra** tribe was trying to capture **Multan**

444H-Sumra Shaikh took the benefit of fight between **Ghaznavi family** and captured **Sindh & Multan**.

571H-Sultan Mohammed Ghauri captured Multan. **Sumra Shaikh** settled in **Ach**.

574H-Ghauri captured **Ach** and **Sindh & Multan** came under the **Capital Delhi**.

752H-Huma tribe tookover the power from **Sumra Shaikh(Ismaeeli)**.

Ghaznavi Kingdom

366H-581H(976-1185AD)=215 yrs.

Sultan Alaptageen

Alaptageen was one of the Ameer of **Samania kingdom**. He remained commander in chief of **Khurasan**.

He came to **Ghazni** and formed his independent kingdom.

Sultan Subuktageen

Subuktageen was the son-in-law of **Alaptageen** and from the generation of **Nausherwan Adil**.

366H-Subuktageen tookover the power after the death of **Alaptageen**.

367H-Raja Jaipal of Punjab attacked on **Subuktageen** with huge army of elephant.

Subuktageen with his young son **Mahmood** came with the **Turks** in the battlefield. Due to heavy snowfall **Raja Jaipal** surrendered and made peace treaty on payment of 1 million dirham and 50 elephants. **Raja Jaipal** came back to **Hind** and arrested the messengers of **Subuktageen** and refused the payment agreed on.

Subuktageen at once attacked on **Hind**. **Raja Jaipal** took help of the army of **Delhi, Qannauj & Kalenjer**. Both the army fought bravely between **Khayber & Peshawar**. **Hindi army** was defeated and the territory upto **Peshawar** was captured by **Subuktageen**.

Sultan Mahmood Ghaznavi s/o Subuktageen

388H-421H(998-1030AD)=33 yrs.

Qualities

He was a great **Muslim Conqueror**.

He never compelled the hindus to accept **Islam**. They entered in **Islam** by their own will and wish.

He never dismantled the temples during peace time.

He gave officers rank to the hindus in the army & in his court.

He was no less a great scholar. Persian was his mother tongue. He also knew Arabic.

He had the knowledge of **Fiqa, hadees & history of Arab & Ajam/Non arab**.

He honoured the scholars and gave handsome salaries to them.

He also established a big library.

Sultan Mahmood attacked all around his kingdom and expanded his kingdom.

390H(1000AD)-He attacked on Southern **Hind** defeated the **Jats** and captured the border districts.

391H(1001AD)-He fought with **Raja Jaipal** and arrested him. He paid tax and freed himself and then he handed over the kingdom to **Anandpal** and burnt himself to death.

395H(1005AD)-He captured **Bheera**. The ruler flew away and suicided.

396H(1006AD)-He captured **Multan**.

398H(1007AD)-He punished **Sikhpal s/o Anandpal** who accepted **Islam** and then reverted.

399H(1008AD)-He defeated the joint army of all the **Raja's of Hind**. He captured the **Fort of Nagar Kot** and collected valuable jewels from the temples as booty.

401H(1010AD)-He came to **Multan** and arrested **Abul Futuh Daud**.

404H(1013AD)-He tookover the **Fort Nanduna** from **Raja Bheempal**.

405H(1014AD)-He captured **Thanisra**.

406H(1015AD)-He returned from **Kashmir** unsuccessful.

409H(1018AD)-He captured **Qanauj & Mathra**.

413H(1022AD)-He captured **Punjab** and made his slave **Ayaz**, first **Ruler of Lahore**.

414H(1023AD)-He captured Gawalyar & Kalanjar.

416H(1025AD)-He attacked on the temple of Somnat.

417H(1026AD)-He captured the temple & Gujrat.

417H(1026AD)-He crushed the pirates of Multan.

419H(1027AD)-He crushed the riots of Jat.

Ultimately he captured the province of Punjab, Sindh & Multan. Kashmir, Qannauj, Kalenjar, Gawalyar & Gujrat were paying tax. From the temples he collected lots of wealth. In the temple of Somnat there was a chain of gold weighing 7 tones in which bells were hanging. The chandeliers were lighten by jewels & Almas.

Sultan Mohammed Ghaznavi

421H-1030AD

Tookover power after the death of Sultan Mahmood.

His brother Masood attacked and arrested him and tookover power.

Sultan Masood Ghaznavi

421H-432H(1030-1041AD)=11 yrs.

424H-He captured the Fort Sarasti in Kashmir.

425H-Commander in chief Ahmed Nialatgeen started attacks and captured upto Banaras and became independent.

426H-Masood sent a hindu commander Salar Tilak. He attacked with the help of Jats and killed Nialatgeen.

429H-He captured Fort Bansi & Sonipat and made his son Majdood, Governor of Punjab and Ayaz his assistant.

432H-He crushed the attack by Saljuqi kingdom and returned with heavy amount of booty, but on the way his Turkish & Hindu army looted the wealth and arrested him, and later on killed him.

Sultan Maudood Ghaznavi

432H-441H(1031-1049AD)=19 yrs.

Sultan Maudood came in power after the death of his father.

433H-While Maudood was busy fighting with Saljuqi, his brother Majdood captured Punjab.

435H-Maudood attacked on Punjab, but Majdood saved Lahore, meanwhile he was found dead in his tent. His assistant Ayaz also died.

435H-Personal riots amongst Ghaznavi's and fights with Saljuqi gave the chance to the hindu's and they started capturing their territories. The surrounding territories were taken back by the Rajput and now they advanced to attack on Lahore. Realizing the fact, ghaznavi again united and the Rajput returned back without fighting.

480H-Maudood made his son Abul Qasim Mahmood, Hakim of Lahore and Ali, commander in chief of Hind army. He crushed the riots of Peshawar, Kashmir & Multan, but could not capture the forts of Hansi, Thanesar & Nagar kot.

Sultan Abdur Rasheed bin Maudood

443H-444H(1051-1052AD)=1 yr.

Abdur Rasheed the younger son of Maudood came into power after the death of his father.

Sultan made Navishtageen Karkhi, Ruler of Hind & Sindh. He captured the Fort Nagar kot again.

Sultan Farakhzad bin Masood

444H-450H(1052-1058AD)=6 yrs.

Sultan Ibraheem bin Masood

450H-492H(1058-1099AD)=42 yrs.

473H-He captured Ajudhan/Pak Pattan, Ropal, Netikal & forts of Saharanpur.

Sultan Masood bin Ibraheem

492H-508H(1099-1114AD)=16 yrs.

Sultan made Tifatgeen, Hakim of Punjab. He crossed River Ganges and captured different cities and returned Lahore with lot of booties.

Sultan Arsalan

508H-511H(1114-1117AD)=3 yrs.

Two new powers Ghauri & Khwarzam were rising, one tookover Saljuqi and the other Ghaznavi.

Sanjar Saljuqi captured Ghazni, arrested Arsalan and killed him.

Mohammed Baheem was Ruler of Punjab.

Sultan Bahram Shah bin Masood

511H-547H(1117-1152AD)=36 yrs.

Mohammed Baheem Ruler of Hind captured Fort Nagore and developed a large army. Then he fought with different Raja's, and became independent.

Sultan Bahram came to Hind. Baheem fought with Sultan in Multan, but was defeated and killed. Sultan made Hussain bin Ibraheem, Ruler of Hind.

544H-Allauddin Ghauri captured Ghazni and burnt the city.

547H-Sultan came to Hind in 544H. He could not bear the destruction of Ghazni. So he died in grief in 547H.

Khusru Shah bin Bahram Shah

547H-555H(1152-1160AD)=8 yrs.

Now the Ghaznavi kingdom was only in Punjab Hind, and capital was Lahore.

Malik Khusru

555H-582H(1160-1186AD)=27 yrs.

For 20 years he ruled peacefully and successfully on his territory in Hind/India.

575H-Raja Jammu invited Sultan Shahabuddin Ghauri of Ghazni to attack on Punjab. He came and captured Peshawar, Multan & Sindh.

576H-Shahabuddin reattacked on Lahore. Malik Khusru locked himself in the fort, so Shahabuddin had to return back.

580H-Shahabuddin came again and captured the fort of Sialkot and strengthened it.

582H-Shahabuddin attacked on Lahore and arrested Malik Khusru and his entire family and took them to Ghazni and imprisoned them in the Fort of Zablistan.

Ghaznavi kingdom ended in Punjab Hind/India.

588H-Khusru died in the prison.

Great Scholars & Pious Shaikhs

-Al Bairuni:-He was expert of mathematics, trigonometry, astronomy & philosophy.

-Shaikh Amar bin Saeed Lahori(581H):-He was Faqih & Mohaddis.

-Shaikh Abul Qasim bin Mohammed Lahori:-He was a famous Mohaddis.

-Hazrat Fakhruddin Hussain Zanjani Lahori:-He was a famous Shaikh.

-Hazrat Abul Hassan Ali Hajveri(Data Ganj Baksh RA.465H):-A very famous Shaikh. Kashful mahjub is his very popular book on Tasauwuf.

-Shaikh Abu Bakr Gardezi(531H):-Buried in Multan.

Sultan Azzuddin Hussain

Grandfather of Shahabuddin Ghauri formed Ghauri kingdom. He was from the generation of Arabic & Iranian.

Sultan Mazuddin/Shahabuddin Ghauri bin Shaam

553H-603H(1158-1206AD)=50 yrs.

Birth:-532H

Death:-603H

Incidents & Victories

553H-He captured Ghazni.

581H-He captured Lahore and ended the Ghaznavi kingdom.

587H-He captured Bhatinda which was under Pirthivi Raj kingdom.

588H-Pirthivi Raj attacked on Shahabuddin both the army fought in the battlefield Tarawari. Pirthivi Raj was killed in the battle. Delhi & Ajmer was captured.

580H-Shahabuddin made his slave Outbuddin Aibak his assistant in Ajmer and returned back to Ghaur.

588H-Outbuddin started his victory. He captured Merath.

589H-Outbuddin captured Aligarh.

590H-Shahabuddin came to Hind defeated Raja Jai Chand killed him and captured Qannauj to Banaras.

591H-Outbuddin captured Patan the capital of Gujrat.

592H- " defeated Raja Bheem and captured Anhalwara.

593H- " recaptured Gujrat & Gawalyar.

596H-Shahabuddin sent Ikhtyaruddin bin Bakhtyar Khilji with an army. He captured Bihar, Bengal, Kalenjar, Mahuba, kalpi & Badayun.

597H-Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti Ajmeri Ra founds first sufi order in Indian subcontinent.

602H-Shahabuddin came to Hind/India. This time Islamic kingdom spread from Peshawar to Bengal throughout the length & width.

603H-Shahabuddin was martyred by the the Infidels while he was sleeping.

Sultan Outbuddin Aibak

603H-607H(1206-1210AD)=4 yrs.

Outbuddin was tatari a slave of Shahabuddin Ghauri. He was very brave pious and obedient.

Outbuddin established Dehli as capital.

Outbuddin ruled on entire Hind only for 4 years, but peace, justice & comfort came in the kingdom. He himself was very brave, pious, just & generous.

607H-He fell down from the horse and died. Muslim, Hindu and everyone mourned on his death.

Aaraam bin Outbuddin

607H-608H:- Unsuccessful ruler.

Sultan Shamsuddin Altamash son-in-law of Outbuddin

608H-633H(1211-1236AD)=25 yrs.

Qualities

He was also a slave of Sultan Shahabuddin Ghauri. His forefather was from Turkan Farakhtae.

He was very brave, pious, just and generous.

He established justice, for that he hanged two bells on both side of his door. The oppressed use to come at night and ring the bells. Sultan himself use to come and make justice. There are so many stories of his justice in the history.

He was very generous and use to serve the poor and guests.

His Islamic services are well known.

He was no doubt a powerful King of Hind/India, but he was very simple living and God fearing.

He never misbehaved.

He was made the Ruler of Gawalyar ,by Sultan Shahabuddin.

Sultan Outbuddin married his daughter to Altamash.

He was made Sultan on the death of Outbuddin.

He ruled on Hind with wisdom.

He established true Islamic laws and banned music, dance and all other wretchedness.

Sultan's Worship

Sultan generally use to come to his **Shaikh Khwaja Outbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki** and worship with him.

Sultan never missed his five times salat.

Story of Death of Bakhtiar Kaki RA.

Khwaja Bakhtiar died on 14 R.Awal 632H. His Khalifa Khwaja Abu Saeed announced that Hazrat Bakhtiar has advised that my Funeral prayer should be lead by the one who has never done Haraam/Unlawful deed and never missed before Asar sunna salat. No one came out. So Sultan Altamash came out and said that I wanted to keep it secret but I am helpless in front of Khwaja's order, and he lead the funeral prayer.

Tomb of Bakhtiar Kaki & Sultan Altamash is in Delhi.

Even Changez Khan did not dare to cross River Sindh because of the fear of true Islamic kingdom.

624H-He captured Bengal and he was successful 9n all attacks.

626H-Abbasi Khalifa Mustansir sent the Royal dress in the honour of Sultan.

630H-He crushed the revolt of Gawalyar.

631H-Captured the Fort Bhalla and Temple Mahakal.

Victories

He captured Badayun, Lakhnau, Bihar, Multan, Ach, Lahore, Banaras, Debal, Qannauj, Gawalyar, Sialkot, Malda etc.

Khanqah & Madaris

Biggest khanqah was of Khwaja Outbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki RA.

Piety Islamic manners & etiquette were taught in these khanqah.

The students use to practice hardship & hunger, so as to use these students as Islmic missionaries.

Famous Scholars

-Nooruddin Mohammed Aufi.

-Kamaluddin Junaidi:-He was Wazeer Nizamul Mulk. He also remained Wazeer in the court of

Khalifa Abbasi.

-Qazi Saaduddin Kurdi.

-Qazi Naseeruddin.

-Qazi Jalaluddin.

-Qazi Kabiruddin.

Shaikh/Peer of Sultan Altamash

Khwaja Outbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki RA.

Khwaja Ghareeb Nawaz.

Famous Shaikhs

Shaikh Jalaluddin Tabrezi:- Multan.

Shaikh Ziauddin Zakaria:- Multan.

Shaikhul Islam Jamaluddin Bostami

Children of Sultan Altamash

Sultan Nasiruddin

Sultan Raziuddin

Sultan Mazuddin Bahram Shah

Sultan Outbuddin Mohammed

Sultan Malik Jamaluddin Masood

Malik Shahabuddin Mohammed

Sultan Elauddin Masood Shah

Sultan Nasiruddin Mahmood

Sultan Ghayasuddin Mohammed Shah

Sultan Ruknuddin Feroz Shah

Sultan Nasiruddin Mahmood Shah
Razia Sultana.

Sultana Razia binte Shamsuddin Altamash

634H-638H(1237-1241AD)=4 yrs.

Sultan Altamash loved his daughter **Razia** too much, because she was obedient to her father and use to worship with her father. She use to help her father in making Wudhu/ablution.

Sultan was so much pleased with her daughter **Razia** that he decided to give her the **Power** after himself.

After the death of Altamash his son Ruknuddin was given the Power but he killed his brother Mazuddin. Razia was sad and annoyed. One day she went for Jumma prayer, and after the prayer she gave a speech regarding his oppressed murdered brother which motivated the people and they killed Ruknuddin.

The courtiers decided and put Razia on throne.

Some of the courtiers were in favour and some were against and they started conspiring against her.

Razia was brave, wise & tactful, so with wisdom she tackled the matter and defeated her opponent.

Mazuddin Bahram Shah bin Shamsuddin Altamash defeated his sister **Razia** and she disappeared. Later on her dead body was found and buried.

There are few stories about her death but none is confirmed.

Qualities

She was a religious women and follower of **Imam Abu Hanifa RA.**

She was very punctual of salat and particular in making zikr of **Allah.**

634H-Qurmati's attacked on **Jama masjid Delhi on Friday prayer** and killed few thousands of muslims. **Razia's wazeer** came with some soldiers and killed all the **Qurmati's.**

The Qurmati's when they were defeated and crushed by the **Abasi Khulafa** they flew away to Hind/India.

Hassan bin Sabah(jew) was the founder of this group and shiya were the followers.

Hilaku Khan crushed them and tried to finished them from the earth.

Sultan Mazuddin Bahram Shah bin Altamash

638H-639H(1241-1242AD)=1 yr.

He was killed by his wazeer.

Sultan Alauddin Masood Shah bin Ruknuddin Feroze

639H-644H(1242-1246AD)=4 yrs.

642H-Raja Jajnagar attacked on **Lakhnowti. Sultan** sent **Samar Khan**, he defeated the **Raja** and became **Ruler of Lakhnowti.**

642H-Mango Khan Moghal attacked on **Ouch. Masood Khan** himself came to face, but the **Moghals** returned back.

644H-Masood Shah started cruelty and indulged in songs & play and enjoyment. The result was that riots and disturbance started in the kingdom, so the courtiers arrested him and his uncle **Nasiruddin** was throned.

Sultan Nasiruddin Mahmood Shah bin Altamash

644H-664H(1246-1265AD)=20 yrs.

Qualities

He was brave, just, honest & pious worshipper.

He never spent a single penny of the treasury on himself.

He earned his expenses from writing Quran.

He had only one wife and no maid servant. One day his wife complaint of burning her hand due to cooking bread. He said that the treasury is of general public otherwise I would have purchased a maid servant for you.

*He had great honour & fear of **Prophet SA** in his heart.*

Story of fear & honour of Prophet SA.

*He had an assistant named Mohammed and he use to call him by his name. One day he called him Tajuddin. He didn't came for two days. **Sultan** called him and asked the reason of not coming. He said you didn't called me by name so I thought you are angry. So I felt sad and went home. **Sultan** said I was not angry but because I was not in Wudhu/Ablution so I could not say **Mohammed**.*

***Sultan** was mostly busy in the worship of **Almighty Allah** so **Ghayasuddin Balban** was looking after the kingdom affairs.*

***Ghayasuddin** was very brave, full of wisdom and successful administrator.*

***Ghayasuddin** was most successful ruler.*

Incidence, Battles & Victories

*644H-Balban was sent towards the **Raja of Kohistan Judi** who supported the **Modhals**.*

*645H-Nasiruddin captured **Fort Nanda/Talinda in Qannauj** and **Balban** defeated **Rana Mulki**.*

*646H-Balban attacked on **Raja of Ratanbur** and **Khwaja Bahauddin Aibak** was martyred.*

*647H-Sultan married his daughter to **Balban**.*

*648H-Azuddin revolted in **Multan**, but returned to **Auch** unsuccessful.*

*649H-Azuddin revolted in **Nagore**, but when **Nasiruddin** reached there he surrendered.*

***Sultan** defeated **Raja Nahar Dev** and captured **Narv**.*

*650H-Balban attacked on **Gawalyar**. **Sultan** traveled to **Lahore & Ghazni via Auch & Multan**.*

*651H-Balban made his center **Nagore** and went on attacking against **Nahardev**.*

*652H-Sultan obtained lot of booty from **Bijnaur** and he returned back to **Delhi**.*

*653H-Qatlagh Khan revolted, **Balban** pushed him back upto **Kalenger**.*

*655H-Azuddin Balban & Qatlagh Khan revolted and advanced towards **Delhi**, but was defeated*

*656H-Sultan moved towards **Multan** to face the **Moghals** who reached upto **Multan**, but they returned back.*

*658H-Balban crushed the riots of **Mewati**. A deligate came to **Delhi** from **Hilaku Khan**.*

664H-Sultan died.

Sultan Ghayasuddin Balban

664H-686H(1265-1287AD)=22 yrs.

***Balban** was a Turk and he was arrested during **Tatari attack**. He was purchased by **Khwaja Jamaluddin Misri**. He nourished him like his son and gave education, training and dedicated **Islamic moral character**. **Khwaja** then brought him to **Sultan Altamash**.*

***Balban** by nature had good qualities, so he got rise quickly.*

*In **Razia** period **Balban** was **Ameer of hunters**.*

*In **Bahram Shah** period **Balban** was **Ameer Akhor**.*

*In **Alauddin Masood** period **Balban** became **Ameer of Guards**.*

*In **Nasiruddin** period **Balban** was solely incharge of the kingdom.*

*After the death of **Nasiruddin** the courtiers made him **Sultan**.*

Qualities

He was religious, pious, kind & well mannered.

He was generous and soft to the general public.

He was ver hard on the rioters & revolters.

He was very kind & merciful but he maintained his awe & dignity.

His awe, dignity & terror was on the heart of people.

He never use to be free with anyone.

His period was of justice, peace, mercy & comfort. General public was very happy with him.

He was very brave and wise.

Kingdoms Administration

Balban was very careful in maintaining the administration. All the people in his administration was sincere, honest and pious. Sober and well mannered people were allowed to come in his court. He himself never laughed with voice nor anyone dared to laugh with voice.

*It was his wise administration that in spite of facing the challenges of **Moghals** on one side, the internal revolts of **Hindu Raja's** on the other side. **He** ruled the kingdom successfully in **Nasiruddin period and n his own period, i.e more than 40 years.***

*It was his brave and wise administration that even **Changez Khan** who terrified the entire world of that time did not dare to attack on Hind/India.*

Generosity of Balban

*During **Changez Khani** mutiny 15 princess of Turkistan, Mawaraun Nahar, Khurasan, Iraq, Persia, Sham & Rome took assailant in the Kingdom of Balban. Balban was so generous that every prince was resided in a separate locality as a Royal guest.*

Justice of Balban

Once Balban advised his son and said forgiveness of a king by Almighty Allah is on four things:-

*1-He should fear **Allah** and make arrangement of peace & comfort for his public.*

2-He should end wretchedness & adultery from his kingdom.

3-He should give the administrative services to the god fearing, honest & well behaved persons.

4-He should stop cruelty & oppression and should not favour anyone in doing justice.

He also warned his son that if anyone of you will do cruelty or oppression, then I will not leave you without punishment.

*Once **Malik Naeq an Ameer of Badayun** whipped a sweeper so much that he died. When **Balban** went to **Badayun**, the wife of sweeper came in the court and requested justice.*

***Balban** called **Malik Naeq** and whipped him to death. Moreover he hanged the informers who did not informed, on the main gate of the city.*

Intelligence Department

*To have correct and in time informations, **Balban** established an Intelligence department and took strict actions due to which no one dare to hide or give wrong information.*

Training of Armed forces

***Balban** gave the command to honest, religious and most reliable persons. **He** himself use to visit the army units in different part of the kingdom.*

Kindness & Mercy of Balban

*Once **Balban** came to know that the army personal of the time of **Altamash** have gone old and weak. So he ordered to take back the facilities provided by the kingdom, and take care of their sustenance only. They came weeping to the **Qazi Malik Fakhruddin**. **The Qazi came to Balban** and said "**Oh Sultan you have deprived the weaks, from your kindness.***

Tomorrow if Allah also deprive us of his mecy then what will happen. Balban wept too much and retained the facilities.

Victory of Bengal

***Tughral** slave of Balban was the Governor of Bengal. He revolted and formed an independent government.*

***Balban** sent twice the army to crush the revolt but retained unsuccessful. So he himself took the army and his son **Boghra Khan** and advanced towards **Bengal**. With great difficulty he managed to reach Bengal. Till that time **Tughral** flew away to **Jajnagar**. **Fortunately Balban** got the trace of **Tughral**. **Balban** attacked and killed him.*

***Balban** made his son **Boghra Khan, Governor of Bengal** and took oath to be obedient otherwise your end will be the same as of these rebellions.*

Martyrdom of Prince Mohammed Sultan

The elder son of **Balban** was **Mohammed Sultan**. He had the same qualities of his father but he was martyred while fighting with **Moghals**.

Balban could not bear this worry & concern of the death of his son and after 4 years he also died.

Sultan Mazuddin Keqbad bin Boghra Khan

686H-

Keqbad was indulged in fun & enjoyment and handed over the responsibility of the kingdom to his assistant **Nizamuddin**.

Nizamuddin took the opportunity and started planning to become **Sultan**. So first of all he killed **Kekhsaru**, and then killed the new muslims **Moghal** living in **Dehli**.

Murder of Nizamuddin

Nizamuddin was poisoned to death.

Keqbad was an unsuccessful ruler and last **Sultan** from the **Slaves family**.

Khilji Kingdom

1-Sultan Jalaluddin Khilji

689H-695H(1290-1295AD)=6 yrs.

He was a commander of **Ghayasuddin Balban**.

Qualities

He was religious, pious, kind, humble, simple & god fearing.

He never did any killing.

He always pardoned his enemy.

He always honoured the family of **Sultan Ghayasuddin Balban**.

He became Sultan but he never sat on the throne.

695H-Alauddin Khilji was nephew & Son-in-law of **Jalaluddin Khilji**, but because of his greediness, he killed his kind and merciful uncle.

2-Sultan Alauddin Khilji

695H-716H(1295-1316AD)=21 yrs.

He was cruel and a murderer but he was brilliant and of firm determination.

He was a successful Ruler, best administrator and a conquerer.

He defeated the **Moghals** in the battlefield **Kelly near Lahore**.

Reforms

He established **Intelligence Department**

He made **Security arrangements** on the roads.

He left drinking wine and ordered prohibition of drinking.

He ended the **Landlord system** in agriculture/farming.

He discussed and took opinion for permanent solution for the attack of **Moghals**.

He increased the armed force, with the result **Moghals** were always defeated.

His period was peaceful, comfortable and of happiness for the people.

He maintained the rates of things and everything was cheap in his period. Merchants became honest.

He constructed mosques, minarets, forts, ponds etc. in quite a large number.

In his last 10 years even the general public became honest and just.

Incidence & Victories

704H-Sultan captured **Warangal** and obtained 100 elephants, 700 horses and plenty of jewels.

706H-Malik Kafoor slave captured lot of booty and arrested **Raja Ramdev**.

709H-Malik Kafoor captured **Capital of Malabar & Maisoor**. Obtained in booty 612 elephants, 20,000 horses and 29,400 tones gold, which was distributed amongst the people.

Sultan Shahabuddin bin Alauddin

716H(1316AD)

Sultan Outbuddin Mubarak bin Alauddin
 716H-720H(1316-1320AD)=4 yrs.

Nasiruddin Khusroo Shah
 720H(1320AD)

Tughlaq kingdom

Sultan Ghayasuddin Tughlaq
 720H-725H(1320-1325AD)=5 yrs.

He was also Turk.

He re-established the kingdom and brought peace and justice.

He was religious, pious & punctual of prayers, fasting etc.

720H-He captured Warangal.

724H-He crushed the riots of Bengal.

Sultan Mohammed bin Tughlaq

725H-752H(1325-1351AD)=27 yrs.

His kingdom was entire Hind/India including Tilanga & Daccan.

He was a great Hanafi scholar, expert in Astronomy, Mathematics,

He was very wise, brilliant having very sharp memory.

He knew Arabic & Persian.

He was very good speaker.

He had good knowledge of History.

He was religious, pious and had honour and respect of deen.

He was punctual of Fardh, Sunnat & Mustahab.

He never even touched wine, it was strictly prohibited. Beetle was commonly used.

He was very generous and took care of poor, widow & orphan.

He use to give more than enough to pious ones but still thought that I have done nothing.

He was very brave, courageous and of firm determination.

Reforms

He made separate localities for scholars, shaikhs, leaders, wazeers, army personals, carpenters, technical personals etc.

He constructed mosques, bazaars, bathrooms, etc.in each locality.

Only in Dehli there were 2,000 mosques, 1,000 madaris, khanqah & bathrooms were countless.

Wells were also plenty in number.

In army 900,000 were horsemen.

Sultan had his own textile factory.

In the court of Sultan there were 1,200 physician, 10,000 hunters riding on horses with falcon on their hands.

When Sultan use to go for hunting 100,000 horse rider & 200 elephants use to accompany him, wooden mobile houses were pulled by 200 camels, plenty of tents were also alongwith him.

Department of Intelligence was very strong. Each and every news use to reach Sultan.

Postal system was also very quick. There were 3 post offices at each mile.

Daily in the morning and evening 20,000 courtiers attended his court and then meal was served. 200 scholars sat with Sultan during meal and religious discussions were done.

734-741H:-Ibn Battuta served as Qazi in Dehli.

The Court of Justice had full power even Sultan had to come to the court in case of complaint against him. Sultan use to stand in the court unless he was allowed by the Qazi to sit.

In spite of all good qualities he could not control the riots at the end of his kingdom because of his hard and cruel decisions and orders, and his kingdom failed in the last days of his life.

746-747H-Ibn Battuta visits Southeast Asia & China.

Sultan Feroze Shah Tughlaq

752H-790H(1351-1388AD)=38 yrs.

Qualities

He was very kind, well mannered and religious.

*He established and implemented true **Islamic laws in the kingdom.***

He strictly prohibited the females to go to the graveyards.

He stopped using gold & silver utensils.

He stopped decorating the handle of swords with jewels.

He stopped the use of golden threads in the dresses.

He stopped silken dress for men.

He established peace, justice, comforts of life to the people in the kingdom.

He was fond of collecting slaves, but full facilities were provided to the slaves. Religious & technical education were given to the slaves.

He made agricultural development and improved the water supply and canal system.

He made everything cheap and easily available in his time.

His period was one of the Best period in the history. Famine and increase in rate never happened in his period.

He made industrial development in the kingdom.

He developed new cities.

He constructed rest houses with free boarding & lodging facilities.

He was fond of gardens, so he made plenty of gardens.

He constructed 3 Royal palaces.

He provided all kind of facilities to general public.

He protected the ancient memorial structures.

He made hospitals & clinics.

He constructed mosques & madaris.

He constructed roads, bridges, wells, graveyards, bathroom etc.

*His remarkable work was shifting of two minarets of 320 BC to **Dehli.***

He established charity funds for poors.

He established libraries of different religions.

*He respected the scholars and great scholars were present in his time. One of the very famous scholar was **Maulana Jalaluddin Roomi Ra.***

Victories

*760H-Peace treaty was signed with **Bengal.***

*He captured **Sindh & Nagarkot.***

Sultan Tughlaq Shah Sani(2nd) bin Fateh Khan bin Feroz Shah

790H-791H(1388-1389AD)=6 months.

He was stupid and enjoying song & play. So he was killed.

Sultan Zafar Khan

791H-792H

Sultan Nasiruddin Mohammed

792H-795H

Sultan Sikandar Shah

795H

Sultan Mahmood Shah

795H-813H

800H-Taimur went on capturing the **Hind/Indian** territories until he reached **Dehli**. **Ameer Taimur** arranged his army in **Paniput** battlefield and as usual prayed to **Almighty Allah** for victory.

Mahmood Shah fought bravely in the battlefield of **Paniput** but was defeated.

801H-Sack of Dehli lead to fall of **Tughlaq dynasty**.

801H-After staying 15 days **Taimur** left **Dehli** and offered **salat** in **Fort Ferozabad** and reached **Merath**, captured it and reached **Hardwar**, captured it and crossed **River Ganges** got victory on **Masuri**, **Nagarkot**, **Jammu** and returned **Afghnistan**.

801H-When Taimur left **Hind**, **Iqbal Khan** captured the throne of **Dehli**, and kept on fighting with **Hindu Raja's**.

801H-Mahmood Shah formed his kingdom in **Qannauj**.

808H-Iqbal Khan was killed fighting **Governor of Multan**.

815H-Mahmood Shah died and there was no one to be throned in **Dehli**.

817H-Kingdom of Hind was taken over by **Syed Family**.

Syed Family Kingdom

817H-855H(1414-1451AD)=38 yrs.

Syed Khizr Khan

817H-824H=7 yrs.

817H-Khizr Khan sent his Wazeer **Tajul Nulk** to **Ketahar**. He crushed the revolt.

819H-Wazeer Tajul Muluk went to **Gawalyar** and crushed the revolt.

820H-Khizr Khan sent **Zerak Khan-Hakim Samana** to crush the revolt by **Malik Tughai & Turks**. He came back successful.

821H-Wazeer Tajul Mulk again went to **Ketahar** and crushed the revolt by the **Raja**.

822H-Khizr Khan himself had to go to **Ketahar** and crush the revolt. Then he went to **Badayun** to crush the revolt by **Hakim Badayun Mahabat Khan**. Then he crushed the revolt in **Jalandhar**.

824H-Khizr Khan crushed the revolt in **Mevat & Gawalyar**.

824H-He fell ill and died.

Syed Mubarak Shah bin Khizr Khan.

824H-837H=13 yrs.

824H-Mubarak Shah crushed the revolt in **Lahore** and developed it.

826H-Mubarak Shah crushed the revolt in **Ketahar/Rohale Khand**.

826H-Mahabat Khan-Hakim Badayun came and asked apology.

829H-Mubarak Shah crushed the riots by **Mavati's**, and returned back **Dehli** in 831H.

833H-Mubarak Shah fought with the slave **Faulad Khan** for 4 years who revolted in **Sir Hind**, ultimately he killed him.

837H-Mubarak Shah was killed by the hindu's by the conspiracy of his **Wazeer Sarwarul Mulk** in the mosque in his city **Mubarak Abad**.

Syed Mohammed Shah bin Fareed Khan bin Khizr Khan.

837H-847H=10 yrs.

840H-Wazeer Sarwarul Mulk wanted to kill **Mohammed Shah** and become the king. So **Mohammed Shah** got him killed.

847H-Mohammed Shah died.

Syed Alauddin Shah

847H-883H=36 yrs.

He was an incapable king, moreover he made a mistake to shift the capital to **Badayun**. **855H-Ultimately Bahlul Lodhi** captured **Dehli**.

883H-Alauddin ruled for 7 years in **Dehli** and 28 years in **Badayun** and died. On his death **Syed kingdom ended**.

Lodhi Kingdom

855H-932H(1451-1526H)=77 yrs.

Lodhi was one of the tribe of Afghanistan.

Bahlul Lodhi

855H-893H=38 yrs.

Bahlul's uncle was **Hakim of Punjab**, at the time of his death he married his daughter to **Bahlul** and made him **Hakim of Punjab**. **Bahlul** made several attempts to capture **Dehli**, and ultimately he defeated **Alauddin Shah** and captured **Dehli**.

893H-Bahlul defeated **Mahmood Shah** and captured **Jonpur**.

In 38 years he captured Kara, Bahraich, Lakhnow, Kalpi, Badayun, Do-Aba, Atawa, Gawalyar, Sindh, Odepur, Sanbhal, Aligarh, Burhanabad & Punjab.

This surprising victory was because of the following qualities:-

Qualities

He was very strict in following **Islam** and strong in its implementation.

He offered five times of **Salat** in the mosque, and listened to the problems of the people and make decisions himself with wisdom and mercy.

He was brave, kind hearted and took care of the needs of **poors**.

He use to distribute the booties amongst the army and he himself passed his life on dry bread.

He never let the courtiers stand in front of him.

Sultan Sikandar Lodhi bin Bahlul

894H-923H=29 yrs.

Capital:- Agra.

Qualities

Sikandar was like his father and had great qualities.

He was very particular about implementation of Islamic laws.

He was unaware about greediness.

He was handsome by appearance and similarly very clean and nice from inside.

He was very simple and never wasted time in pomp & show.

He was God fearing and merciful to the everyone.

He was brave and observed justice.

He use to offer **salat** in masjid in congregation, after **Zohar** prayer he use to go to the scholar and recite **Quran**.

He slept very little at night. After **Isha** prayer he had discussions with top level scholars about the Islamic orders till midnight, after that dinner was served. His whole life was spent accordingly.

He was so honest that if the wealth of entire world was put in front of him he would not deviate from the **Commandment of Allah**.

His intelligence personals were very honest & efficient, each and every report reached the **Sultan** immediately. No one dare to deviate from his orders. The rates of each and every thing were fixed and **Sultan** himself kept check on the rates which was very cheap.

His intelligence was so efficient and perfect that people use to think that **jinn's** are under control of **Sultan**.

He made too much effort in doing justice in difficult & complicated cases.

Stories of Justice

1-Once two brothers in the army was rewarded with red jewel each. While one brother was going home the other brother gave his jewel to give it to his wife. When this brother came home he asked his wife about the jewel she refused to receive any jewel. He went to the court for justice.

The judge asked for evidence. The cheater brother brought two false witnesses. The judge because of witnesses had to give decision in the favour of cheater brother, and asked the woman

to present the jewel. She went to Agra in the court of Sultan. Sultan was sure that the jewel was not with the woman but because of the witness he could not go against the law. **Sultan** thought over it and at last asked the witness that if the jewel was given in front of you, you must have seen the jewel? They replied yes. **Sultan** gave a block of wax to each and sent them to two different places and asked them to make a sample of the shape and size of the jewel. When they came back both the samples made were entirely different. **Now Sultan** warned them to tell the fact. So they came out with the fact and the reality was found.

2-Once a Syed reported that his land was snatched by **Mian Malik** Landlord. **Sultan** ordered the judge to decide the case. The case was so complicated that two months passed and it could not be decided.

When **Sultan** knew he ordered that no one will go today unless the case is decided. The court remained opened till late night and decision was made in the favour of the **Syed**.

Sultan called **Mian Malik** landlord and when he confessed his crime three times in front of everyone and felt ashamed. **Sultan** let him free and never gave him any land in future.

3-Once a man found in his land a treasure of 15,000 ashrafi. **Qasim the Hakim** took it from him.

The man reported to **Sultan**. **Sultan** ordered the **Hakim** to return it to the man. **Hakim** said that the man does not deserve this heavy amount. **Sultan** sent an order to the **Hakim** that you stupid man, the one who has given this treasure knows better that who is deserving and who is not. We are all the slaves of Allah and He knows better that who deserves what.

Incidence & Reforms

Women were not allowed to go to graveyard.

Taazia were not allowed in **Moharram**

He constructed plenty of **Masajid** and in each mosque one **Khateeb/Speaker**, one **Qari** and one **sweeper** was appointed and monthly salary was paid to them.

In winter woolen clothing & shawls were distributed to the poor.

Every friday a fixed amount was distributed to the poor.

In **Ramadhan** too much money was distributed amongst the poor.

Sultan on Eid & 12 R.Awal use to free all those prisoner who were arrested due to non-payment of taxes.

Farming was in abundance and things were very cheap.

Businessmen and professionals were very happy and remained busy in their works.

No thieves and robbers were in the kingdom. **Caravans** traveled peacefully without any fear.

Agra a village was converted in a big beautiful city. This shows **Sultan's** interest in the development of the kingdom.

Agra to Dholpur gardens and buildings were made.

Scholars were honoured and respected too much by **Sultan and his courtiers**.

Scholars from **Persia, Arab, Hind and Bukhara** were rushing towards **Agra** and they were being rewarded by the **Sultan**.

Sultan use to honour and respect **Maulana Shaikh Abdullah** too much. Whenever **Sultan** reached during his teaching period, he quietly sat in a corner, so that the class may not be disturbed.

Sultan's court was full of scholars and most of the time religious discussions were going on.

In his period even hindus started learning Persian and benefited with **Islamic Studies**.

Sultan's good qualities were transferred in his courtiers also.

Sultan fell ill but he was not negligent about his kingdom affairs.

Sultan died in his illness in Ziqad 923H(Nov. 1517AD) in **Agra** and buried in **Dehli**.

Sultan Ibraheem Lodhi bin Sikandar Lodhi

923H-932H(1517-1526AD)=9 yrs.

Sultan Ibraheem was also like his father.

His period was the best period and peaceful period.

*His period was the cheapest period of **Hind/Indian history**. Each and everything was cheap.
His period was the best period in agriculture & farming because rainfall was plenty and in time.
932H-Moghal King Babar attacked with only **12,000 army on Dehli** and defeated **100,000 army of Ibraheem Lodhi**.
Lodhi kingdom ended and Moghal kingdom started in Hind/India.*

HIND-INDIAN HISTORY-contd.**2-Moghal Kingdom in Hind**

Moghal kingdom starts from Ameer Taimur.

Ameer Taimur s/o Ameer Turaghaj

771H-807H (1370-1405AD)=36 yrs.

Age:-70 yrs.

Birth:-736H. In City Sabz(green).

Death:-807H. In Anzar.

History:-Fore father of Hilaku Khan and Ameer Taimur was the same.

Hilaku Khan made his uncle Yajal Khan - Hakim of Tabrez.

Alangar Khan s/o Yajal Khan accepted Islam. He was titled as Ameerul Umara.

Ameer Turaghaj s/o Ameer Barkal s/o Alanghar Khan was the follower of Shaikh Shamsuddin Kalal.

Kingdom:-From Wall of China to End of Asia border, and Aral sea to Persian gulf.

Jalaluddin Mohammed Miran Shah s/o Taimur

807H-810H(1405-1407AD)=2 yrs.

Sultan Mohammed Mirza s/o Jalaluddin

810H-855H(1407-1451AD)=45 yrs.

Sultan Abu Saeed Mirza s/o Mohammed Mirza

855H-873H(1451-1469AD)=18 yrs.

Sultan Umar Shaikh Mirza s/o Abu Saeed

873H-891H(1469-1486AD)=18 yrs.

Sultan Zaheeruddin Babar s/o Umar Shaikh

891H-932H(1486-1526AD)=41 yrs.

Age- 57 yrs.

Birth- 880H. In Samarqand.

Death- 937H.

History:- Babar was turned out from Samarqand by his strong Moghal enemy Uzbuk.

Babar formed his kingdom in Kabul by defeating the ruler.

Babar captured Samarqand after defeating Uzbuk. But after 8 months he was again defeated by Uzbuk and after great difficulty he reached Kabul.

Babar strengthened his army during the 5 years stay in Kabul.

Babar attacked 5 times on Hind.

925H(1519AD)- He attacked first time via Attak on Punjab.

He captured most of the territories of Punjab and posted his governor, but as soon as he returned he lost those territories.

He captured Lahore.

931H(1525AD)- He captured Punjab.

Moghal Kingdom in Hind/India

932H-1273H(1526-1857AD)=340 yrs.

1-King Zaheeruddin Babar

932H-937H(1526-1530AD)=5 yrs.

Qualities

Babar was very strong bodied of average height. He use run on the wall of fort with two persons held under his arms.

He was a brave rider and best swimmer.

He was handsome, well mannered, gentle, kind and humane.

He was knowledgeable, a good prose and poetry writer. His book 'Tuzuk Babari' is very popular.

He use to forgive his enemy.

He was Hanafi, religious, pious and very punctual in offering prayers and all obligatory worships.

He was a good scholar and hated customary traditions against Islam.

He was expert of Turkish language and wrote several books in prose & poetry.

He was very generous and his justice was also well known.

Incidence & Victories

932H(1526AD)- He attacked on **Dehli** with 10,000 army against a huge army of 100,000 of **Sultan Ibraheem Lodhi** at **Panipat**. He fought bravely and tactfully and with the help of **Allah** defeated the huge army. **Sultan Ibraheem Lodhi** and thousands of army were killed in the battlefield. He visited the historical buildings and settled in the Palace of **Sultan Ibraheem Lodhi in Agra**.

933H(1527AD)- **Raja Sangram Singh** attacked on **Babar**. He fought bravely and tactfully and defeated the strong **Rajput** army, and captured **Rajputana**.

Now Babar settled in **Agra** and developed and beautified **Agra** by constructing nice buildings and gardens.

The Afghans of Bihar revolted. **Babar** crossed river **Ganges** and defeated the **Afghans**.

Babar crushed the riots in **Bengal** and captured **Bengal**.

Babar deputed his son **Humayun** to rule in **Kabul**.

943H(1530AD)-Death of Babar:- **Humayun** came to visit his father in **Hind** and fell ill. The illnesses became serious and the hakeems lost hope. **Babar** loved his son too much, he decided to sacrifice his life for his son. He took three rounds of the bed of his son and made supplication to **Almighty Allah** with full concentration and devotion, and asked **Allah** to transfer his sons illnesses. The doa was accepted, **Humayun** got cured and **Babar** fell ill and died. He died in **Agra** and buried in **Kabul in Noor Afshan Garden**.

Babar wrote his own life history in detail with truth. He also mentions about his leaving of drinking of wine.

Scholars

President Shaikh Zainuddin.

Mulla Saaduddin Taftazani.

Mohaddis Mir Jamaluddin.

2-Naseeruddin Mohammed Humayun s/o Babar

937H-963H(1530-1556AD)=26 yrs.

Age- 50 yrs.

Birth- 913H.

Death- 963H.

Humayun gave the following Rulerships to his brothers according to the advise of his father:-

1-Mirza Kamran- Ruler of Kabul & Qandhar.

2-Mirza Askari- Ruler of Sambhal.

3-Mirza Handal- Ruler of Alwar.

Qualities

He was learned, brave and had the ability of ruling the kingdom, but unfortunately had to face defeats.

He followed the advise of his father and behaved kindly with his brothers.

Riots Revolts & Battles

The Afghans were still holding the powers at different places, so **Humayun** had to face difficulties. His biggest **Afghan** enemy was **Bahadur Shah**.

He crushed the **Afghan** riots at **Jonpur**.

He captured **Kalenjar & Bihar**.

He defeated **Bahadur Shah** and captured **Gujrat**. **Bahadur Shah** died by drowning in sea.

Sher Khan captured **Jonpur & Chinar**, and fought with **Humayun** at the battlefield of **Chaunsa**. **Humayun** was defeated and jumped in river **Ganges** to escape. **Nizam**

Saqqa(water carrier) saved his life with his **leather water bag**. Later Humayun rewarded him with giving one day kingdom.

Sher Khan after the victory announced his **Kingship** and adopted the title of **Sher Shah**. Humayun reattacked but was again defeated by **Sher Shah at Qannauj**. Humayun escaped to **Qandhar and then to Iran**.

Sher Shah Suri

1540-1545AD=5yrs.

King of Hind/India, captured Punjab, Frontier province, Malva, Sind, Rajputana & Kalenjar.

His actual name was Fareed Khan. He was the son of an Afghan land lord Mian Hassan. 1494AD-He went to Jonpur and expertised in Arabic, Persian, History & Fiqha.

Qualities

His greatest historical record was his System of Rulership on the basis of which the entire Moghal kingdom was based later.

His 5 years of rulership was the best rulership.

He brought security, peace & comfort in his kingdom. General public specially the farmers were enjoying the life, due to which things were very cheap.

He himself strictly followed Islam and implemented Islam in his kingdom.

He respected the scholars and shaikhs.

His kingdom was real Islamic Kingdom.

Daily Routine

He use to get up early in the morning, after Fajar prayer recited Quraan, made zikr of Allah. Then performed the kingdom affairs. Offered Zohar prayer and after taking lunch took a little rest, and again looked after the kingdom affairs. He was very punctual in offering his prayers.

Reforms

He made reforms in the army, if any soldier did any cruelty he was punished severely.

His army consisted of 150,000 cavalry-men & 55,000 soldier-men.

His greatest reform was construction of Grand Trunk Road, From Bengal to NWFP.

He also constructed one road from Agra to Rajputana and other from Lahore to Multan via Burhanpur. He also constructed rest houses, wells and mosques at intervals along the road side.

He also planted trees on both sides of the roads. In the rest houses meals were arranged for muslims & hindus.

Incidence & Victories

He went to Bihar and entered in the courtier of Sultan Mohammed-Ruler of Bihar.

He killed a lion and got the title of Sher Khan.

He became Assistant of Queen of Mohammed on his death.

He had to return back to Jonpur at the death of the Queen.

He collected a strong army. While Sultan Mahmood-King of Bengal sent an army to capture Bihar. Sher Khan defeated the army and became the Ruler of Bihar.

Sher Khan captured Jonpur & Chinar, and fought with Humayun at the battlefield of Chaunsa. Humayun was defeated and jumped in river Ganges to escape. Nizam

Saqqa(water carrier) saved his life with his leather water bag. Later Humayun rewarded him with giving one day kingdom.

Sher Khan after the victory announced his Kingship and adopted the title of Sher Shah.

Humayun reattacked but was again defeated by Sher Shah at Qannauj. Humayun escaped to Qandhar and then to Iran.

Sher Shah Suri became the King of Hind/India and ruled for 5 years.

His kingdom was real Islamic Kingdom.

1545AD- Sher Shah was wounded by explosives and later he died in this wound.

His kingdom was cause of pride in the Islamic History.

1545AD- After the death of Sher Shah, Afghan kingdom became weak. Punjab was taken over by Sikandar Lodhi.

Return of Humayun

1554AD- Humayun with 15,000 army captured Lahore

1555AD- He defeated Sikandar Lodhi and entered Dehli victorious.

1556AD- Unfortunately Humayun slipped from the stairs, remained unconscious for three days and died.

Reforms

Humayun established religious schools and religious teachings were common in his period.

His two new schools one in Agra and other in Dehli became very popular.

3-Jalaluddin Mohammed Akbar The Great s/o Humayun

963H-1014H(1556- 1606AD)=51 yrs.

Age- 65 yrs.

Birth- 1542AD.

Death- 1606AD. Grave at Bagh-e-Sikandari.

Qualities

Akbar was kind hearted, religious and respected the scholars in the beginning, but later he was changed because of the differences amongst the muslim scholars.

He used to offer prayers in congregation and perform Haj.

Political Tactics

Akbar favoured the Hindus too much, also favoured and honoured the people of each and every religion.

He also celebrated some of the customs of other religion.

Deen-e-Ilahi

Akbar established a political religion called Deen-e-Ilahi in which he added some of the customary things.

Akbar became the Shaikh and people of every religion started entering in his religion and became the follower of Akbar. Muslim & Hindu came close to each other and formed an united culture.

Revolt by Prince Saleem/Jehangeer

Prince Saleem revolted and captured Allahabad, Awadh & Bihar. Akbar dealt politically and gave him the Rulership of those provinces.

Incidence Battles & Victories

1554AD-Humayun sent Akbar at the age of 12 years with Bairam Khan to fight with Sikandar Lodhi and he got victory at Sir Hind.

1556AD-Akbar was throned and his name was read in the Khutba/Friday speech.

Akbar crushed the revolt of his wazeer Haimu Baqqal and was assassinated by Bairam Khan.

Akbar crushed the revolt by Sikandar Lodhi.

Akbar strengthened his kingdom and formed a Council of Ministers and named Nauratan in which muslims & hindus were included.

Members of Nauratan

Khane Azam Azeez Mirza Kokaltash

Abul Faiz Faizi

Abul Fazal

Hakeem Hummam

Raja Beerbal

Raja Todarmal

Victories

1567AD-Crushed the revolt by Ameer Udham Khan, Abdullah Khan & Asif Khan.

1572AD-Defeated the **Raja's of Jaipur, Jodhpur & Chitor** and got complete victory.
 1573AD-Akbar reached **Gujrat** in only 9 days and attacked with only 300 army on the rioters, **Hussain Mirza** was arrested and **Ikhtiarul Mulk** was killed.
 1575AD-Defeated the **Pathans** and captured **Bengal, Bihar & Urissa**.
 1586AD-Kashmeer was captured and included in **Hind/India**.
 1592AD-Captured complete **Sind**.
 1596AD-Captured **Qandhar**.
 1600AD-Captured **Ahmed Nagar**.
 1601AD-Captured **Khandes**.

Akbar's Kingdom

In the North from Kabul Qandhar & Kashmeer till in the South Ahmed Nagar and in the East upto Urissa.

Madaris in Akbar's Period

Religious teaching was very common in the time of **Akbar**. Many madaris were made. All the big scholars had his own madrasa.

Religious Libraries

Akbar's Royal Library was grandeur.

Library of Faizi had 400,000 books.

The Ameer's had their own library.

Akbar got translated hundreds of books of **Sanskrit and Hindi in Persian**.

4-Nooruddin Jahangir s/o Akbar

1014H-1036H(1606-1627AD)=22 yrs.

Age- 39 yrs.

Birth-997H(1589AD)

Death-1036H(1627AD). Buried at the bank of River Ravi in Lahore.

Jahangir's Birth

Akbar's child use to die before birth or few days after birth. So **Akbar** went to **Shaikh Saleem Chishti of Fatehpur Sikri** a great Shaikh of his time for doa. **Shaikh** made doa and **Akbar** developed **Fatehpur Sikri** with royal palaces and made it the **Capital of Hind**. A child was born and was named **Sultan Saleem** later became **King Nooruddin Jahangir**.

Qualities

Jahangir was religious and imposed justice.

Jahangir's justice is very famous in the **Moghal history**. His **Chain of justice** hanging in front of his palace was very popular.

Jahangir ended the stupidity of **Deen-e-Ilahi** created by his father **Akbar**, and established true **Islamic rules**.

Visit of Kabul

1607AD-Jahangir visited **Kabul** and made a beautiful garden called **Bagh-e-Jahan Ara**.

Jahangir's Marriage

Jahangir married **Noor Jahan**. **She** was beautiful and having several good qualities. **She** became so popular that in fact she ruled the kingdom.

Victory of Fort of Kangra

1622AD-Jahangir sent **Raja Jagat Singh & Raja Bikarmajeet** to capture **Fort of Kangra**. **They** went and sieged the fort. This was a very old fort between the mountains in the North of Lahore. There are 23 minarets and 60 gates. It is 2.5 miles x 2 miles, and there are 2 big ponds inside. After 4 months of siege **Raja Talok Chand** handed over the key.

The rest of the life Jahangir was busy in fighting with his own sons **Shahjahan and others**.

Establishment of Islamic Schools/Madaris

He established many Islamic Madaris.

He made a law to utilize the unclaimed funds in the construction and development of madaris.

He maintained the old madaris and schools which were deserted and became the dwellings of animals & birds.

Shaikh Abdul Haq Mohaddis Dehlvi was student during the period of Jahangir.

5-Shahabuddin Mohammed Shahjahan s/o Jahangir

1036H-1068H(1627- 1658AD)= 32 yrs.

Age- 77 yrs.

Birth- 1000H. At Lahore. His Grandfather **Akbar** celebrated his birth with joy and happiness.

Death- 1077H. At Agra buried in Taj Mahal.

Noor Jahan wanted to make her son-in-law **Shaharyar** the king, but **Wazeer Asif Khan** arrested her and made **(Khurram)Shahjahan the king.**

Asif Khan was awarded the post of **Hasht hazari.**

Mahabat Khan was made **Commander in Chief.**

Qualities

Shahjahan was religious. **He** use to get up an hour before **Fajar prayer time**, make ablution and offer **Tahajud Prayer.**

Incidence & Battles

1038H

Shahjahan was once weighed by silver & gold and six times weighed by crops and distributed amongst the poor.

Mahabat Khan was made **Governor of Dehli.**

Mumtaz Mahal was granted One million Rupees yearly at **Nauroze festival.**

Afzal Khan Sheerazi was made **Wazeer.**

Khanjahan revolted. He was defeated. He ran away to **Nizamul Mulk.**

1039H

King crushed the revolt of **Khanjahan.** **He** flew away to **Nizamul Mulk.**

Kamaluddin revolted. **Saeed Khan** crushed the revolt and killed **Kamaluddin.**

Governor of Urisa Baqar Khan captured **Fort Mansoor Garh.**

1040H

Royal army attacked on **Khanjahan**, but he again escaped.

Ambassador of Iran came to the **King** with presents & gifts.

Fateh Khan crushed the revolt by **Nizamul Mulk** and killed him.

Naseer Khan captured the **Fort of Qandhar.**

1041H

Nazar Mohammed Khan-Ruler of Balkh sent his messenger with gifts to the **King.**

Governor Qasim Khan took over the **Port of Hugly** from the **Portugies** after fight and arrested 4,000 men & women.

1042H

Fort Ghata Kheri of Malwa was captured.

76 Idolater's Temples were dismantled.

Prince Aurangzeb fought with a mad elephant.

1043H

Shahjahan traveled from **Agra to Lahore-Kashmeer-Lahore.**

1044H

Capital was shifted to **Lahore.**

Nijat Khan captured **Fort Sher garh of Sirinagar-Kashmir.**

Prince Aurangzeb was made **Commander in Chief.**

1045H

Royal army dismantled the **Idolator's Temple of Nar Singh Dev.**

Fort Chaner, Sangmeer, Nasik & Turmuk was captured.

Fort Ausa & Udey was captured.

Government of Daccan was handed over to **Prince Aurangzeb.**

1046H

Prince Aurangzeb was married with the daughter of **Shahnawaz**.
Forts of Bhojpur & Tibet was captured.

1047H

Forts Qandhar was captured.

1048H

Ali Mardan Khan was made **Governor of Kashmeer**.

Shaista Khan was made **Governor of Patna**.

1049H

Ali Mardan Khan was made **Governor of Kashmeer & Lahore**.

Queen Mumtaz Mahal w/o Shahjahan died, she was buried in **Agra** at the bank of **Jamna River** and a tall beautiful **Tomb called Taj Mahal** was constructed, which is still one of the wonders of the world. **Shahjahan** was so sad that he left all the luxuries of life for two years.

1050H

Fort Tara-garh was captured.

Ali Mardan Khan was made **Governor of Kabul**.

Shah Quli Khan was made **Governor of Kashmeer**.

1051H

Aynud-daula Asif Khan-Commander in Chief died and was buried in **Lahore** at the bank of **River Ravi**.

Famine stroke in **Kashmeer**.

1052H

Shalamar Bagh/Garden & Canal was completed in **Lahore**.

Taj Mahal was completed in 5 million Rupees at **Agra**.

1053H

Prince Aurangzeb isolated himself for worship.

1054H

King's eldest daughter Begum Sahiba's recovery of health was celebrated, and on her request **Prince Aurangzeb** came out from isolation.

1055H

Fort Ghamar was captured.

Janisar Khan was sent to Iran to congratulate **Shah Abbas Sani** on his being throned.

1056H

Prince Aurangzeb captured **Bulkh**.

1057H

Prince Aurangzeb returned back to **India** and **Qasim s/o Khusru** was made the **Governor of Bulkh**.

1049-1058H

Fort Shahjahan-abad was completed, so the **King** went to **Dehli** and entered the fort.

The fort enclosed 50,000 persons all engaged in supplying the neees of his fabulously opulent court

1058H

Baqi Beg was made **Hakim of Gujrat**.

Jan Beg was made **Hakim of Urissa**.

Shah Abbas Sani-King of Iran captured **Fort of Qandhar**.

1059H

Prince Aurangzeb sieged **Fort of Qandhar**, but returned without any result.

1060H

Subhan Quli Khan arrested **Abdur Rahman-Ruler of Ghaur** and sent him to the **King**.

1061H

Saeed Khan-Ruler of Kabul died and **Lahar Asp** was sent in his place.

Prince Aurangzeb was sent to capture **Qandhar**.

1062H

Prince Aurangzeb sieged the fort but returned unsuccessful.

1063H

Raj Singh with the permission of **Prince Dara Shikoh** went to capture **Fort of Qandhar** but returned unsuccessful.

Ambassador of Sultan Rome came to the **King**.

1064H

Prince Shikoh was awarded with **Royal Dress**.

1066H

Jama Masjid Dehli was completed in one million rupees.

Rustam Khan was made the **Governor of Kabul**.

1067H

The King developed **Kashmeer**.

Fort Bedar & Kalyan was captured.

Prince Aurangzeb was awarded **Fort Ramgarh, Bedar** and its surrounding. **Bedar** name was changed to **Muzaffarabad**.

Prince Dara Shikoh was promoted and was given the **Province of Bihar**.

Jafar Khan was made **Chief Minister**.

Qasim Khan was made the **Governor of Ahmed Abad**.

Development in Religious Teachings

Lahore, Ahmed Abad, Dehli & Jonpur were the centers of **Religious Teachings**. Students from far places **Hirat, Badakhshan** etc. use to come for learning.

Hind/India was famous for higher studies in **Asia**.

Madrasa Shaikh Chilli was popular in **Thanisar**.

Mulla Abdullah's teaching was popular in **Bihar**.

Shaikh Abdul Haq Mohaddis Dehlvi was also very popular in **India**.

Entering of Hindu's in Islam

At the time of **Akbar** hindu muslim inter marriage took place. **Shahjahan** ordered separation of such marriages or the hindu may enter into Islam. Many of such hindu's became muslim.

Shahjahan made arrangements for teaching them **Islam**.

6-Mohiuddin Mohammed Aurangzeb Alamgeer(RA) s/o Shahjahan

1068H-1118H(1658-1706AD)=50 yrs.

Age- 91 yrs.

Birth- 1027H(1618AD)

Death- 1118H(1706AD) Buried in Daulatabad.

Capital- Dehli. Its population was 2 million.

Qualities

Mulla Abul Waiz Hargami taught him basic studies.

Maulvi Syed Mohammed Qannauji taught him knowledge & etiquette.

Maulana Abdul Lateef Sultanpuri, Mulla Mohiuddin Bihari, Mulla Jevan, Shaikh Abdul

Qavi & Saadullah Khan gave him complete religious knowledge.

He also obtained the knowledge of **Hadees, Tafseer & Fiqah**.

He always kept reading the books of **Imam Ghazali Ra, Shaikh Sharfuddin Munairi & Shaikh Sheerazi Ra**.

He became Hafiz-e-Quran in one year at the age of 45.

He also practiced arabic lettering from **Syed Ali Khan Hussaini**.

He was very pious & **God** fearing.

He hated songs & play and all types of enjoyments.

He always use to warn his family and courtiers from the wrath of **Allah and hellfire**.

He was expert in the **Jehad(Religious battle) activities**, like horse riding, arrow shooting, javelin throw, sword fighting & hunting etc.

Since He was a Prince he himself took care of his responsibilities.

His secret agents use to give him the informations of the cities.

He use to check the the rates of the goods daily.

He was genius, farsighted, brave, courageous & hard working.

He fought with the mad elephant.

He respected & honoured the religious scholars too much.

*He had good faith on the honourable **Shaikhs**.*

*He went to **Shaikh Saifuddin Sir Hindi Ra**, and took advice regarding creating love & connection with **Almighty Allah**.*

*He visited the tombs of **Shaikh Nizamuddin Aulia, Khwaja Outbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki & Shaikh Naseeruddin Chiragh Dehlvi Ra**, and gifted the caretaker of the tomb.*

He visited the tomb of his parents in Taj Mahal Agra.

Alamgeer's Daily Routine

*He use to get up early morning offer **Tahajjud prayer**. Go to the mosque offered **Fajar prayer** in congregation. Recited **Quran** and go through **Hadees**. Offered **Chasht prayer** and then remained in seclusion in his private room.*

*He use to have **Darbar Aam(General Court)**. Then **Darbar-e-Khas(Special Court)**.*

*Then he use to enter his family residence. Have lunch take rest. Get up and take bath. Go to mosque and offer **Zohar/Afternoon prayer** alongwith the scholars, shaikhs, ameers and others.*

*Then he use to prepare **caps** and write **Quran** to earn for his personal expense.*

He never took a single penny from the treasury for his personal expense.

*Then he use to offer **Asar prayer** and sit in the court and performed the kingdom affairs.*

*Then he use to offer **Maghrib prayer** alongwith the courtiers.*

*After **Isha prayer** use to enter his bedroom and go through the books of **Tafseer, Hadees, Fiqah & History**. After midnight took rest.*

*He use to follow the guidance and advice of **Shaikh Masoom**.*

*He always remained in **Wudhu/Ablution**.*

*His tongue was always busy in making **Zikr/Remembrance of Allah, ie. La-Ilaha Ilallah** etc.*

He regularly fasted 3 days every month on 13, 14 & 15, and 3 days every week, monday, thursday & friday.

*He use to wake up in **Ramadhan** after passage of 2/3rd night and remained busy in worship alongwith the scholars and pious shaikhs. Last 10 days he made **Itekaf(Remained secluded in masjid)**.*

*He use to send too much amount every year to **Kaaba/Baitullah**.*

Justice of Alamgeer

*The **Court of Alamgeer** was open for every body whether rich or poor. Justice was made without any consideration of status.*

*Once **Mirza Kam Bakhsh** beloved son of **Alamgeer** was arrested for favouring someone.*

Preparation of Fatawa Alamgeeri

***Alamgeer** was very pious & religious **Hanafi follower**. He had too much worry & concern to compile a book so that the muslims could follow the complete **deen/religion**. So he formed a committee of 10 scholars in the guardianship of **Mulla Nizam** to compile the book. A library full of books was donated specially for this purpose. **Alamgeer** himself use to go through the compilation day to day and give the final decision after discussion.*

*Ultimately the book named **Fatawa Alamgeeri** was prepared with the expenditure of 200,000 rupees. Now this book is included in the syllabus of all the **Madaris**.*

Following are the Scholars:-

Mulla Wajihuddin Soharwardi Chishti Gopamvi

Mulla Shaikh Ahmed bin Abdul Mansoor Khateeb Farooqi.

Mulla Mohammed Jameel Jonpuri.

Qazi Mohammed Hussain Jonpuri.

Mulla Hamid Jonpuri.

Shaikh Raziuddin Bhagalpuri.

Syed Akbar.

Syedullah Khan.

Jalaluddin Mohammed.

Syed Nizamuddin Thatvi.

Mohammed Shafi.

Mohammed Akram.

Mohammed Ghaus.

Syed Madan.

Ghulam Mohammed.

Inayatullah.

Alamgeer got it translated in Persian by Maulana Chalpi & Abdullah Roomi.

Army Inspection

Alamgeer use to inspect his 1 million army at the time of their Salat/Prayer.

He use to see the fights of the elephants.

Mercy & Kindness of Alamgeer

He generally use to forgive the faults of others.

He forgave his deadly enemy Sevajee.

He rarely gave order of assassination.

He was very kind to his public and always took care for the welfare and comfort of his public.

He use to take care of others than his ownself.

He was soft to the public but hard on the officials.

Incidence & Battles

Once Aurangzeb was fighting with Uzbeks in Badakhshan swords were shining and arrows were showering, Aurangzeb who was only 25 years of age started praying Zohar prayer in the battlefield, when the Uzbek Chief Abdul Aziz Khan saw this sight he was surprised and stopped the fight.

1657AD-Shahjahan became ill everyone was expecting his death, so Dara Shikoh brother of Aurangzeb fought with Aurangzeb to acquire the kingdom, but he was arrested and killed.

1658AD-Aurangzeb became the King, house arrested his father Shahjahan. After 8 years at the age of 77 in 1667AD.

1681AD-Aurangzeb went on fighting for 25 years against Daccan.

1686AD-He captured Bejapur.

1687AD-He captured Golkanda.

1688AD-Marhata power in the leadership of Sevajee was increasing day by day.

Kingdom of Aurangzeb Alamgeer

The kingdom of Alamgeer was greater than Akbar.

In the East entire Bengal. In the West Punjab, Afghanistan & Kashmeer upto Tibet.

West-East:-From Karachi to Asaam.

North-South:-From Himalya mountains to Indian Ocean.

Reforms in Kingdom

Courts were established, judges, lawyers were appointed.

Music, songs, dances and all other unlawful acts were totally stopped.

Security measures were adopted on the roads and highways to protect the travelers from robbers thieves & dackoits.

140,000 rupees were fixed for poor fund.

Temple Kashi of Shevnath in Banaras which was the center of usury & adultery was dismantled. Later law was passed that no other temples will be dismantled.

Industrial Development

Indian trade and business was greater than any biggest European country.

Only one business man Abdul Ghafoor of Surat income was more than the income of entire East India Company.

Taxation System

***Zakat/Charity** from muslims and **Jizya/Tax** from non-muslims were collected by the government.*

Religious Affairs

*The kingdom was **Islamic** but the hindu's and other religions had full liberty to perform their religious worships. Hindu's burnt their deads but their wives were not allowed to be burnt alive.*

Scholars & Shaikhs

***Mofassereen:-**Shaikh Ghulam Naqshbandi Lakhnavi.--1126H.*

Shaikh Mulla Ahmed Jevan Methvi.--1138H.

Maulana Nooruddin.--1155H.

***Mohadiseen:-**Shaikh Noorul Haq bin Shaikh Abdul Haq Dehlvi.--1173H.*

Haji Sibghatullah Khairabadi.--1157H.

***Qazi:-** Abdul Wahab.--1087H.*

Shaikhul Islam Qazi Sadruddin Hargami.

Shahabuddin Gopamvi--1130H.

***Mufti:-** Qazi Ahmed Bihari.*

Askar Shahi.

Development in Religious Teachings

***Government & Private Madaris/Religious Schools** were opened in each and every locality which was funded by the **government**. **Properties** were awarded to the big scholars to give them relief from the worldly needs so that they may totally devote themselves for teaching.*

***Alamgeer** awarded the private madaris with funds from the treasury of the kingdom.*

Few of the Madaris of Great Famous Shaikhs:-

Shah Abdur Rahim Dehlvi-Madarsa Rahimia-Dehli.

Mulla Zahid bin Aslam-Agra.

Shah Ghulam Naqshband Lakhnavi.

Mulla Jevan Amethvi.

Syed Outbuddin.

Habib Katu Kashmeeri.

Syed Mubarak Bilgrami.

Shaikh Mohammed Afzal Ilahabadi.

Darul Uloom Firangi Mahal Lakhnaw

Famous Darul Uloom of Hind from where Madrasa Nizamia** started by **Mulla Outubudddin.

*After his martyrdom **Alamgeer** awarded his two sons with buildings and properties in 1105H.*

His younger son Mulla Nizamuddin** started his teaching and gained the popularity in the name of **Madrasa Nizamia** and the syllabus called **Dars-e-Nizami** is still being learned throughout this sub-continent. Hundreds of scholars from this family till now continued teaching in this madrasa and thousands of students after getting trained from this madrasa have spread each & every corner of **Hind** and **lightened** the **sub-continent**, with the **light of Islamic teaching.

Following are the famous scholars:-

Mulla Nizamuddin.

Maulana Bahrul Uloom Abdul Ali.

Maulana Abdul Waali.

Maulana Abdul Hakeem.

Mulla Hassan.

Mulla Hussain.

Maulana Abdul Hye Firangi Mahli.

7-Shah Alam Bahadur Shah s/o Aurangzeb

1118H-1123H(1706-1711AD)=5 yrs.

Age- 73 yrs.

Birth- 1050H(1640AD).

Death- 1123H(1711AD). Body was buried in **Outub Saheb-Shahjahan Abad**.

Capital- Dehli.

Qualities

He became **Hafiz Quran** in childhood.

He learned **Hadees & Fiqah** and became **Faqih**.

He was very fond of reading religious books.

He worshiped at night, offered nafil salat, made zikr of **Allah**, **recited Quran** and studied books of **Tafseer, Hadees, Fiqah & pious ones**.

He remained in the court like kings but wore simple dress in the house.

He offered 5 times prayer in congregation.

He lead the prayers on **Fridays & holidays**.

His recitation of Quran was so pleasing that even the arabs use to enjoy.

Incidence & Battles

He had to fight with his brothers and defeated them all, some of them were killed.

1707AD-He crushed the revolts of **Rajput**.

He crushed the riots by the Sikh.

8-Jahandar Shah s/o Bahadur Shah

1123H-1124H(1712-1713AD)=1 yr.

Age-

Birth-

Death- 1124H.

Mazuddin fought with his 3 brothers, killed them and became the king and adopted the title of **Jahandar Shah**.

9-Farukh Sair s/o Azeemushan s/o Moazzam s/o Aurangzeb

1124H-1131H(1713-1719AD)=7 yrs.

Age-

Birth-

Death- 1131H.

Farukh Sair defeated **Jahandar Shah** killed him and became king.

Farukh Sair was killed by **Hassan Ali & Abdullah**.

Hassan Ali crushed the revolt by **Ajeet Singh**.

10-Nasiruddin Mohammed Shah s/o Bahadur Shah

1131H-1161H(1719-1749AD)=30 yrs.

Age- 75 yrs.

Birth- 1114H.

Death- 1749H.

Incidence

1719AD-Chela Ram Nagar revolted in **Ilahabad** but soon after died in the disease of paralysis.

1724AD-Nizamul Mulk captured **Daccan** and became the **Ruler of Daccan**.

The kingdom was shattered riots & revolts started in the entire kingdom. **Marhata & Sikh** started gaining strength.

Marhata attacked on **Dehli** but was defeated.

Nadir Shah

Nadir Shah captured **Khurasan, Hirat, Qandhar**.

Nadir Shah sent his messenger to **King Mohammed Shah** but he was busy in enjoying wine & women. So he attacked on **Hind/India**, crossed **Indus River** and advanced towards **Punjab**, captured **Lahore** and attacked on **Dehli**.

Burhanul Mulk traitor went to **Nadir Shah**. Meanwhile **King Mohammed Shah** sent **Asif Jah** to **Nadir Shah**. Both of them spoke to **Nadir Shah** and he agreed to return back on payment of **Rupees 20,000,000**.

Asif Jah went back to the **King** and gave the report. **King Mohammed Shah**. He honored him with the title of **Ameerul Umaraee and treasures**.

When **Burhanul Mulk traitor** came to know he just made **Nadir Shah** to attack on **Dehli**. **Nadir Shah** killed about 30,000 of the Royal army. Ultimately **Asif Jah** spoke to **Nadir Shah** for peace.

Nadir Shah returned back with **Taus throne** which valued Rs. 70,000,000, **Jewels** which valued 250,000,000, hundreds of elephants and Royal horses, all types of technical persons and **Hakeem Alvi Khan**.

The kingdom was now ruined, army was destroyed, treasury was emptied, western part of **River Sind** was also captured by the **Iranians**.

Sikhs & Raja's captured **Sir hind**.

Marhata's captured **Southern & Western provinces** and started attacking on **Bihar, Bengal and Urissa**.

Ali Mohammed Khan Rohela captured the portion at the junction of **Ganga & Jamna**.

Saadat Ali Khan captured **Awadh**.

Ali Wardi Khan captured **Bengal**.

Asif Jah Nizamul Mulk captured **Daccan**.

Development in Religious Teachings

Nawab Sharfuddaula Iradat Khan constructed a Madrasa in Dehli in 1125H and adjacent a mosque also.

Maulana Nooruddin Ahmedabadi constructed a Madrasa in **Gujrat**.

Kingdom treasury was empty therefore the rich religious & pious persons were running the Madaris successfully.

Shah Waliullah Mohaddis Dehlvi Ra maintained his father's **Shah Abdur Raheem** madrasa and Islamic teaching continued by him and his descendants like, **Shah Abdul Aziz, Shah Mohammed Ishaq, Shah Abdul Qadir etc.** and Islamic education reached in all the four corners of **Hind/India**.

Madrasa Nizamia.

Qazi Shahabuddin bin Mohammed Hassan Adhami established **Madrasa Shahabia**.

Hamdullah Sandelvi student of **Mulla Nizamuddin** established madrasa in **Sandela near Lukhnow**.

Qazi Mubarak bin Daim Adhami established madrasa in **Dehli**.

11-King Ahmed Shah s/o Mohammed Shah

1161H-1167H(1749-1754AD)=6 yrs.

Age-

Birth-

Death-

Ahmed Shah gave the important positions of the kingdom to the six sons of **Asif Jah** and was engaged in **luxuries & enjoyment**.

Ahmed Shah & Wazeerul Mulk Safdar Jang kept on fighting each other. Ultimately **Safdar Jang** was defeated. **Aaqibat Mahmood** became wazer. He consulted the scholars and overthrew the **King** and throned **Sultan Azeezuddin bin Mazuddin** entitled with **Alamgeer Sani**.

12-Alamgeer Sani s/o Jahandar Shah(Sultan Azizuddin bin Mazuddin)

1167H-1172H (1754-1759AD)=5 yrs.

Age-

Birth-

Death-1173H.

Kingdom

Alamgeer Sani kingdom were some provinces at the junction of **Ganga & Jamna River** and in the south several provinces at **Satlaj River**.

-**Gujrat** was in the hands of **Marhata**.

-**Bengal, Bihar & Urissa** were in the control of the descendants of **Ali Wardi Khan**.

-**Awadh** was under the control of **Safdar Jang**.

-**Central junction of Ganga & Jamna** was being ruled by **Bangash tribe**.

-**Rohail Khand** was the property of **Hafizul Mulk, Hafiz Rahmat Khan, Nawab Dond Khan, Nawab Najeerbuddaula & Nawab Mohammed Ali Khan**.

-**Punjab** was with **Ahmed Shah Durrani**.

-**Daccan** was under dispute with the sons of **Nizamul Mulk**.

-**British traders** were also looking for availing the chance of capturing some territory.

Muslim leaders were fighting with each other, with the result **Marhatta's and Sikhs** got the chance to attack on muslims.

1762AD-Marhatta's attacked with 500,000 army. **Shah Waliullah Ra.** wrote letter to **Ahmed Shah Abdali**, and also wrote letter to **Najeerbuddaula** to call **Ahmed Shah** to crush the **Marhatta's**. He also gave the glad tiding of the victory to the muslims.

Ahmed Shah arranged his **40,000 army** against **500,000 army of Marhatta's** in the battlefield of **Panipath**, and he himself stood up praying in front of **Almighty Allah**. After fierce fighting muslims became victorious. About **200,000 Marhatta army** was killed in the battlefield, the rest flew away, **Afghan army** followed them and killed hundreds of them. Thousands of them died in falling in the trenches. Women and children were arrested. **20,000 Afghan army** was also martyred.

A huge amount of booty was obtained, thousands of camels loaded with valuable goods, thousands of **horses, cattle**, plenty of **elephants** and **weapons** were obtained.

After the victory **Ahmed Shah** stayed for few days in **Dehli** and handed over the power to **King Mohammed Shah Alam Sani** and returned back to **Qandhar**.

13-Jalaluddin Mohammed Shah Alam Sani s/o Azizuddin Alamgeer sani

1172H-1221H(1759-1806AD)=49 yrs.

Age- 81 yrs.

Birth- 1140H.

Death- 1221H.

Wazeer:-Shujauddaula.

Ameerul Umara:-Najeerbuddaula.

Qualities

He was fond of gaining knowledge.

He learnt **Arabic, Persian, Turkish & Sanskrit**.

He had connection with pious **Shaikhs**.

He made bait with **Syed Mohammed Durvash**, also benefitted with **Maulana Fakhruddin**.

East India Company

Britisher's established this company at the time of **King Farukh Sair** and purchased 38 villages in **Bengal** and also got permission to trade without taxation with the signature of the **President** of the company. Internally the company started conspiracy against the muslim rulers. When **Nawab Sirajuddaula** became the **Nazim of Bengal**, **Britisher's** became against him and with the help of **Nawab Karnatak** attacked on **Nawab Sirajuddaul**. He defeated the **Britisher's**.

Britisher's signed a treaty with **Nawab Sirajuddaula** on the basis of previous contract.

After sometimes **Britisher's** conspired and made pact with **Mir Jafar traitor** son-in-law of **Ali Wardi Khan** to make him **Nazim of Bengal**.

Nawab Sirajuddaul was unaware of this conspiracy. **Britisher's** attacked on **Nawab Sirajuddaul** and in the battlefield **Mir Jafar** betrayed and joined the **Britisher's**, due to which

Nawab Sirajuddaula was defeated and killed. Since then the **Britisher's** got hold in **Begal** and started dreaming for controlling the **Government of Hind/India**.

1761AD-Mir Jafar was arrested by the **Company** and his son-in-law was made **Nazim of Bengal**.

1761AD-King defeated **Raja Ram Narayn** but later the **Company** sent his army and after fierce fighting and killing the **King** had to surrender in **Patna**. **King** left for **Allahabad** on the request call by **Shujauddaula & Najeebuddaula**.

Battle of Baksar

1764AD-The King, Shujauddaula and Raja of Banaras fought with huge army with the **Company army** too many **Britisher's** were killed, but when the battle was about to won **Raja of Banaras** betrayed and joined the **Company army**. **Shujauddaula** flew away to **Nawabs of Rohail Khand** and the **King** handed himself to the **Britisher's**. This victory changed the fate of **India**, now the **Britisher's** who came for trade now became the **Ruler of three big provinces**.

Shujauddaula made peace treaty with the **Britisher's** on handing over **Allahabad & Shahjahan-abad** to **King Shah Alam Sani**.

1765AD-Mir Jafar traitor died, the **Company** made his son **Najmuddaula, Nazim of Bengal**.

Shah Alam ruled in **Allahabad** and **Shujauddaula** use to give him **Rs. 1,800/- per month** for his needs. 7 years he remained in **Allahabad** enjoying luxuries.

1771AD-King Shah Alam came to **Dehli**. **Najeebuddaula** died so the **Marhata's** welcomed the **King** and made plan to rule on entire **Hind** with the help of the **King**.

1772AD-Nawab Zabta Khan was hinderance for the **Marhata's** so they defeated him with the help of **King** and like this **Ghaus garh & Saharanpur** was captured.

1776AD-Najaf Khan Irani(Shiya) was brave, he entered in the army of **King**. He defeated the **Jat's** and then the joint force of **Sikh's & Roheela's**. **Nawab Zabta Khan** surrendered. **King** gave the title of **Ameerul Umara** to **Najaf Khan**. Now he started preaching **shiyaism** and **Islamic Identity** started perishing, immodesty became common.

1781AD-Mirza Najaf Khan crushed the revolts of **Sikh's** and again the territory upto **Lahore** came under **Moghal Kingdom**.

1782AD-Mirza Najaf Khan died and the **Moghal Kingdom** was shattered. The **King** again came under the control of **Marhata's**.

1785AD-Nawab Zabta Khan died and his son **Nawab Ghulam Qadir** defeated the **Marhata's** and captured **Dehli**. He became the **Ameerul Umara**. The **Umara of the Moghal kingdom** was against the **King** because of his stupidity. They all helped **Nawab Ghulam Qadir**.

1787AD-Nawab Ghulam Qadir captured **Dehli, Fort of Aligarh**, then he had to return to **Saharanpur** because the **Sikhs** again revolted.

1788AD-Ghulam Qadir came back to **Dehli**, all the **Umara** and **Royal army** supported him, seeing this **Shah Alam** again made him **Ameerul Umara**.

Shah Alam was again & again supporting the **Marhata's** so he was dismissed and **Bedar Bakht s/o Ahmed Shah** was throned. **Marhata's** with the support of the **King** again revolted. **Ghulam Qadir** with anger tortured the **King's** family and took out the eyes of the **King**.

1789AD-The courtiers became against **Ghulam Qadir** on this cruelty. The **Marhata's** got the opportunity and killed **Ghulam Qadir** into pieces and like this he got martyrdom.

1803AD-The Marhata's after passage of time house arrested the **King**. The **5th wife of King Shah Alam** advised him to take help from the **Britisher's**. **King** wrote letter to **Lord Valesly** for help, which was immediately accepted because the **Britisher's** feared that the **French** may not favour the **King**. **British Governor General** sent his **Commander-in-Chief** with the letter that we are always ready to help you, if you come under our protection, the **British Government** will maintain your honour and dignity and will give an handsome amount for you and your family which will be acceptable to you. The **King** answered that my excellency is ready to come under protection of **British Government**.

1803AD-British Commander-in-Chief General Lord Lake fought bravely & fiercely against the **Marhata's & French army General Yukeen** and got victory.,

Lord Lake came to **King** and gave glad tiding of freedom from **Marhata's. Zubdatunnisa wife of the King** said that **Shah** is wishing you success and awarding you title of **Farzand Dilband(beloved son)**. **Lord Lake** took off his cap and saluted and thanked for the award of the title. **The British Brigade** gave **Guard of Honour** to the **King**. Then the **King** entered the fort with grace & dignity and Manifested on the throne.

13th Sept. 1803AD-Commander-in-Chief General Lord Lake with his army entered the **Capital Dehli**, people welcomed him. The General consoled & satisfied the public. **Commander-in-Chief** left **Dehli** and **Lt. Colonel Akarlani** the **Deputy Joint General** was deputed as **Resident of Moghal Kingdom** by the **British Government**.

1804AD-Revari was captured by **British army**. **King** congratulated the **Commander-in-Chief** and honored him with special titles.

1805AD-King was informed about the terms & conditions between the **British Government** and the **King** which was as follows:-

1-The surrounding territory of **Dehli** on the right bank of **Jamna River** will be for the needs of the **Royal family** and will be under the control of **Dehli Resident**, and governed according to **British rules** and signed by **Shah Alam**.

2-The **Civil & Criminal Court** in the territory given to the **King** will be ruled according to **Islamic laws** and punishment of sentenced to death will be given with the prior permission of the **King**. Cutting of any part of a body will be forbidden.

The **King** was a puppet of **British Government**.

Nov. 1806AD-He destroyed the **Moghal Kingdom** and died.

Scholars & Shaikhs

Shah Fakhruddin bin Shah Nizamuddin Aurangabadi- Birth-1126H. Death- 1199H.

Mazhar Jan-e-Jana bin Mirza Jan Dehlvi- Birth- Death- 1195H. Martyred by Mirza Najaf Khan

Irani.

Shah Abdul Aziz bin Shah Waliullah Dehlvi- Birth- 1159H. Death- 1239H.

Shah Rafiuddin " " " " Birth- Death- 1232H.

Shah Abdul Qadir " " " " Birth- Death- 1230H.

Shah Abdul Ghani " " " "

Hafiz Fakhruddin

Princess of Shah Alam

1-Prince Jahandar Shah

Deputy Ruler-1174H-1185H.

Age-39 yrs.

Birth-1162H.

Death-1201H.

14-Akbar Shah Sani s/o Shah Alam

1221H-1253H(1806-1837AD)=32 yrs.

Age-84 yrs.

Birth-1173H.

Death-1253H.

The Resident of the Company joined the celebration of the **King** being throned.

Gradually the honour and dignity of the King was ignored.

Religious Condition

Islamic Identities were finished. **Idolatory** ways & customs were introduced in the muslim society. **Innovations** were introduced in Islam.

Nikah/Islamic way of marriage was finished.

Khatna/Circumcision was stopped.

Taziyah procession in Moharram was taken out with pomp & show.

Shah Mohammed Ismaeel Shaheed Ra, took the step against Idolatory Customs & Innovations.

1824AD- Shah Ismaeel Shaheed made bayet with Shah Ahmed Shaheed Barelvi Ra and started preparing an army for Jihad. Started Jihad movement via Thanesar, Malir, Kotla, Mamdot, Bhawalpur, Hyderabad Sindh, Khangarh to Qandhar, then to Kabul, via Khayber valley to Punjab. Several fights took place with the Sikhs. Sultan Mohammed Khan Pathan betrayed. Muslim army came to Balakot.

Sardar Sher Singh attacked with huge army the Pathans fled away with the fear of cannons, Shah Ahmed Shaheed & Shah Ismaeel Shaheed was martyred at Balakot.

1832AD-Dehli was taken away by the Company.

1835AD-Currency was also coined in the name of the Company.

15-Bahadur Shah Zafar s/o Akbar Shah sani

1253H-1273H(1837-1857AD)=20 yrs.

Age-89 yrs.

Birth-1189H.

Death-1278H.

Qualities

He was a good Qari.

He learnt Arabic & Persian.

He was very brave, expert in archery, sword fighting, horse riding & elephant riding.

He was a good poet.

He was religious & pious.

He was humble, polite and well behaved.

He used to respect & regard the Shaikhs.

He made bayt with a Shaikh.

He himself used to take bayt and had several followers. The Resident of the Company passed a rule that no army officers will make bayt with the Shah.

He used to take care of his general public.

Daily Routine

He used to get up at Tahajjud offered Nafil Salat and made Zikr of Allah, then took rest, then offered Fajar Salat. Then held the Court dealt with the political and public affairs. Then entered the harem in Palace, took lunch and rest. Then offered Zohar Salat and remained busy in remembrance of Allah. Then offered Asar prayer. Then held the Cabinet meeting. Then offered Maghrib prayer and took dinner. After offering Isha prayer went to bed.

British Authority

Since the Battle of Plassy the Britishers were capturing the Moghal Kingdom. Day by day they were dominating and gaining control cunningly by causing the provinces to fight with each other and with the excuse of supporting the weak.

1854AD-The British Lt. Governor in his letter used to address the Shah "May it please be noted your majesty" and ended with "Your majestys faithful servant". But on 22

Aug. 1854

Mr. Calion, Lt. Governor of Agra addressed the Shah with "My dear Zafar" and ended with "Sincerely". This badly shocked the Shah.

The Shah became too old and weak and was under the control of his wife Zenat Mahal and the Wazeer Ahsanullah Khan who was the agent of the Britishers.

1856AD-Shah appointed his son Prince Jawan Bakht as heir to the throne, but next day the Company called the eldest son Mirza Qavaish and made him the Successor on condition that the title of Shah is abolished and will be called Prince only. The pension which was 125,000 will be reduced to 15,000 only.

1857AD-The maternal grandson of Shah Abdul Aziz Ra, became fed up with the insults, hardships and interference in the religious affairs by the **British Government** and therefore announced the country of enemy and waged **war/Jehad** against infidel.

Maulvi Ahmedullah Shah took bayt with his followers to fight against the **Britishers**. He also gave training of fighting tactics to his followers. His speech was attended by thousands of hindu's and muslims. The 19th regiment of **British Indian army** became against the **Britishers**.

May 1857AD-The soldiers of the regiment revolted and killed the army officers, even the public came out and supported the soldiers. All of them came to **Dehli to Shah**.

Shah sat on the throne and formed a **Council to deal with the battle affairs**. **Mirza Jawan Bakht** was made the **Wazeer of War**.

Lord Hestings started siezing the properties of the leaders.

Royal Announcement

Announcement was made by the Shah that a Law of Justice is passed to stop killing of the Britishers and all the cases may be brought in the Court of Shah where justice will be done and no cruelty will be done to anyone.

There was no effect of this announcement on the general public. Looting and killing continued in the city under the leadership of rakish princess.

Leader of the Mujahideen Maulvi Syed Sarfraz Ali one of the follower of **Syed Ahmed Shaheed Ra**, was taking bayt for **Jehad**. One of the commissioned officer **Bakht Khan** took bayt and brought his artillery and 3 regiments to **Dehli**.

July 1857AD-Shah made **General Bakht Khan** his assistant and commander in chief. He lifted the tax on sugar & salt. He also announced that any prince seen looting, his nose will be cut.

The fatwa/sentence by Qazi was given for Jebad by Maulana Fazlul Haq, people started coming from different cities to join in **jehad**.

General Bakht Khan started **jehad** and started defeating the **Britishers** at every battle.

Britishers bought **Munshi Rajab Ali, Zeenat Mahal & Mirza Moghal**. They blew up the magazine. **Chaman Lal** started sending and disclosing the schemes made by the **General**.

Prince Mirza Moghal and other princess started conspiracy against the **General**. Wherever the army was sent in the leadership of the **princess**, they came back defeated.

Defeat

The result of the conspiracy by Moghal princess and National traitors was that the victory by the muslims turned into defeat.

General Bakht Khan took away his confident persons and tried the **Shah** to take with him so that later **jehad** may be continued, but the **Shah** refused. The result was, **Shah** was arrested alongwith **Mirza Jawan Bakht & Zeenat Mahal**. The heads of all the princess were cut off and presented to the **Shah**.

This was the end of about 330 years of Moghal kingdom & about 880 years of Muslim Kingdom in Hind/India.

Jan. 1858AD-The court gave the decision of exile to the **Shah** on accusation of **Revolt, murder and provoking the army**. So **Shah** was exiled to **Rangoon** where he died and buried in **Nov. 1862AD**.

At his death he said a couplet which meant:-

How unfortunate is Zafar that he could not get a piece of land for his burial in his homeland.